THE JERUSALEM POST

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PRICE: 40 AG.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1971 • AV 24, 5731 • JAMAD TANI 24, 1391 • VOL. XLI, No. 13257*

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Bangla Desh rebels bomb Dacca hotel

UNITED NATIONS. — Members of the Bangla Desh underground movement *set off a bomb in the* Intercontinental Hotel in the East Pakistan capital of Dacca yesterday, a U.N. report said.

The hotel is the residence of U.N. personnel in East Pakistan.

The report to the U.N. Secretariat from Dacca said five U.N. representatives were in the hotel's lobby when the explosion occurred. One of them, identified only as a World Health Organization worker, was wounded and reported under sedation. The other four U.N. representatives were apparently not hurt.

In New Delhi, the Press Trust of India reported that Pakistani saboteurs blew up a goods train carrying vital food supplies for East Pakistani refugees in north-east India early yesterday.

Another explosion wrecked a relief ambulance and altogether eight people were injured, the agency said.

The train hit a land mine as it was speeding over a culvert in the Karimganj sector of Assam, about 15 kms. from the East Pakistan border, the agency said. It said police had arrested seven people and recovered a live anti-tank mine.

The agency, which earlier reported that two trains were wrecked, later corrected this version to confirm an earlier All-India Radio report.

U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy said yesterday he could see a political solution to the East Pakistan civil war, but declined to give details until he returned home.

The Massachusetts Democrat, in India as chairman of the U.S. Senate subcommittee dealing with refugee affairs, spoke briefly with newsmen following a meeting with Rehabilitation Minister R.K. Khadilkar.

Asked if he saw any hope for a settlement of the crisis, Sen. Kennedy said, "I can think of some political solution, but I don't want to get involved in it here. I will go into it when I return to my country." *(UPI, Reuter)*

Amman hinting it may raise J'lem at U.N.

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Jordan is again letting it be known that it may raise the issue of Jerusalem in the Security Council.

Such a move was loudly touted in Amman last month, only to be quietly dropped when the risks of a public debate on the issue became evident. One of the risks was said to be lack of true enthusiasm on the part of the Egyptians, who suspected that Jordan's main interest was regaining the centre world stage, however briefly, from them.

The prevailing view here is that Amman will keep making noises about the "Judaization" of Jerusalem, and the international community's duty to prevent it, but will shrink from actually pressing for a Council meeting on the issue.

Although Washington was last month reported to be working hard to discourage Amman from going to the Council, the two governments are understood to have reached an agreement about the wording of a resolution, in the event of a debate on Jerusalem. The resolution would reportedly seek not sanctions, but the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to probe *charges that Israel was altering the* city's status, in defiance of previous decisions by the General Assembly and the Security Council.

A Commission of Inquiry on Jerusalem, if appointed, would have been ignored by Israel. Its appointment, however, would have institutionalized the Council's concern with Jerusalem, and could have led to serious diplomatic complications.

SYRIA PROTESTS LOAN TO ISRAEL

UNITED NATIONS (UPI). — Syria protested yesterday the granting of a new $30m. loan by the World Bank on July 15, to Israel "to expand and improve the country's highway network."

New Jordan formula offered terrorists

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

Jordan, in its latest peace formula with the terrorists, will allow them to establish camps in some areas near the Israel border, but only on condition that the government is recognized as sole representative of Jordanians and Palestinians on both banks of the Jordan and that the borders are reopened.

The representatives of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat and the Saudi King, Feisal, their mediation in the Jordan-terrorist conflict marred over the week-end by the armed confrontation between Jordan and Syria, cut short their mission last night. They flew from Damascus to Jedda for an unscheduled meeting with King Feisal.

Their departure coincided with the arrival in Damascus of the Egyptian Chief of Staff, Maj.-Gen. Sa'ad e-Din Shazhly, who came less than 24 hours after a lightning visit to the Syrian capital of Egypt's War Minister, General Mohammed Sadek. *The latter's unexpected visit* came as Syria and Jordan were sending heavy troop reinforcement to their joint border following clashes in which the Syrians on Friday used aircraft.

SADAT PHONES ASSAD

Cairo's semi-official newspaper "Al-Ahram" said yesterday that President Sadat telephoned his Syrian counterpart, Hafez al-Assad, at midnight Friday "after it became clear that the situation between Syria and Jordan was rapidly deteriorating." The newspaper added that Egypt sought to ease the tension between the two countries.

The departure of the Egyptian and the Saudi peace-making envoys on a special plane followed contradictory reports concerning the approval by both the Jordanian Government and the terrorist leadership of a new formula regulating relations between them. One report said that the Fatah chieftain had approved a Jordanian working paper but insisted on the restoration of last September's Cairo agreement, which enables the terrorists to set up an independent establishment in Jordan. But the Cairo-based Fatah radio last night spoke of an Egyptian-Saudi working paper which *it said was rejected by* the Jordanian Government.

The official Jordanian News Agency, quoted by Amman Radio, yesterday confirmed that Jordan had submitted *a formula and said it had been* accepted by the Egyptian and Saudi envoys. It was understood King Hussein forwarded the paper at a meeting with the two envoys in Akaba on Friday. No details on this meeting were made public, but in a televised press conference Friday night the Saudi envoy, Omar Sakkaf, said prior to leaving for Damascus that the Jordanian King "was more than generous and more than great."

TO 'RE-ABSORB' TERRORISTS

The Jordanian formula was reported to have reasserted preparedness to re-absorb the battered terrorists in certain areas along the cease-fire line with Israel, but demanded that the Jordanian Government be recognized as the sole political representative of the Jordanians and the Palestinians on both banks of the Jordan, that Syria and Iraq reopen their borders with Jordan, and that Kuwait and Libya resume the suspended financial aid to Amman.

There were no reports of fighting on the Jordan-Syrian border yesterday. On Friday at noon Syrian fighters strafed a Jordan frontier post near Ramtha, reportedly *causing slight damage.* The raid followed a three-hour battle in which artillery and tanks exchanged fire. The Syrians claimed to have destroyed five Jordanian tanks in addition to the four which they said were knocked out on Thursday. This claim was denied by the Jordanians, who in turn claimed to have destroyed nine Syrian tanks, two of them in Jordanian territory.

The Jordanians said they suffered no casualties or losses in the fighting which appeared to have so far officially claimed one fatality on the Syrian side.

Meanwhile, Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'eb Salam said yesterday that he instructed his Foreign Minister Khalil Abu Hamad to convene a joint meeting with the Syrians either in Beirut or Damascus. The move came following the decision of Lebanon's Middle East Airlines to suspend its flights to Amman after terrorist threats to take action against planes flying from Beirut to Amman.

Arab turning-point

WHEN Syria at the end of last week broke off diplomatic relations with Jordan, she did little but formalize a break which had already found far more damaging expression in her closing of their common frontier. Jordan is now isolated diplomatically from Syria, Libya, Algeria and other Arab countries, and physically from both Syria and Iraq. The only land-border remaining open to her with an Arab country is the practically roadless desert on the Saudi side.

Can it be intentionally that her Arab "sister-nations" have forced Jordan into almost total dependence on Israel? Apart from an occasional Saudian caravan, people and goods can at the moment cross from and into Jordan only through the Israel-held West Bank, or come and go through Jordan's own port of Akaba, access to which is guaranteed by Israel's control of Sharm e-Sheikh. If Egyptian troops still held this point, perhaps the Arab blockade of Jordan would be complete and effective. There is a striking parallel here with the *fedayeen* who, cornered from every side, found no way out but to rely on Israel's protection.

The rupture of diplomatic relations is an action which can never bring long-term benefits. Sooner or later the absence of such relations rebounds against the side which has taken the initiative in breaking them off, as we have seen in other cases where it has become an embarrassment and a burden. It is mostly a short-term expression of anger or attempt at intimidation. One wonders whether Syria, which was so offended when Egypt, her partner in the tripartite pact, signed the treaty with the Soviet Union without the prior consultation envisaged by the pact, consulted Egypt before taking this latest action against Jordan?

If it consulted Egypt, it is not likely that the latter raised weighty objections, for President Sadat these days is in warlike mood. On the very day that Syria broke off relations with Jordan, President Sadat declared roundly that Egypt was determined *to go to war* against Israel and hinted that the fighting would not be confined to "trading fire across the Suez Canal." To make his meaning perfectly clear, he forthwith dispatched his Minister of War to Damascus.

Once again Israel will be told that President Sadat's speech of this past Thursday was intended only for domestic consumption, that is, that there is no need to take it literally, and that he did not really mean what he said. He said among other things that Egypt had to be "clever and cunning and ferocious" because of the enemy's "cowardice" (where is the logic?), and added: "The battle will be extremely fierce, extremely cruel and extremely *bitter, but we shall have to go* through it. There is no other alternative."

Let us assume, for a moment, that this speech was indeed made "only" for domestic *consumption.* This makes it doubly grave. President Sadat, if he were really seeking peace or any other kind of understanding with Israel, neither would nor should be speaking in this way to his people. For "domestic consumption" he should be expounding a very different point of view, building up gradually to his true and final purpose, as the Egyptian Government did very effectively when it wanted to make the armistice agreement with Israel acceptable to its public. If President Sadat's latest outburst was intended essentially for domestic consumption, the time has come for Israel to be very seriously on its guard.

Only two weeks separate us from September 1, when the tripartite pact which links Egypt, Syria and Libya enters its effective phase. We shall have to watch Damascus and Tripoli as carefully as we watch Cairo, and to interpret every Syrian and Libyan action as directed from Egypt. Without doubt Jordan, trapped as she is by supposed friends and allies, will be on her guard even more.

U.K. soldier killed; I.R.A. warns Britain

BELFAST. — A British soldier was shot dead last night while patrolling a notorious Belfast trouble spot. He was fired on by a sniper as a patrol moved in to disperse a crowd which had gathered on the Crumlin road, scene of frequent disturbances between Catholics and Protestants for the past two years.

His death brings to three the total of British troops killed in Belfast this week.

Fresh trouble erupted in Londonderry last night after a meeting addressed by Miss Bernadette Devlin, Northern Ireland's fiery young member of the British Parliament, who called for a strike throughout the province tomorrow.

She was cheered by a 1,000-strong crowd when she declared, "The time has come for the talking to stop, and a course of action to begin. There is nothing we cannot do. They cannot intern us all."

After the meeting had dispersed, there were clashes between troops and groups of stone-throwers. The troops used tear gas and rubber bullets.

The shooting came after Republican extremists said they would launch a bombing campaign in England unless British forces discontinued their support for Premier Brian Faulkner's government.

The threat came from John Kelly, a leader of the outlawed Irish Republican Army (I.R.A.), in an interview with the Dublin "Evening Herald" apparently conducted under the noses of British troops.

Mr. Kelly said the I.R.A.'s militant "provisional" wing would stage a bombing campaign similar to the one the I.R.A. carried out in England in 1939 if British forces continued to support the Faulkner government and intern Republican extremists.

In the 16-month I.R.A. campaign in 1939, bomb explosions rocked power stations, shops, subway stations, phone booths, mail boxes, cinemas, police stations and hotels throughout England. Scores of persons died in the explosions.

In Belfast, British army sources said troop reinforcements would be *sent to the border with the republic* in an attempt to prevent I.R.A. men from joining those already in northern Ireland. The disclosure followed a 45-minute gun battle between troops and I.R.A. men in the town of Newry. British forces said they suffered no casualties but that "several" extremists were apparently wounded.

The developments came at the end of a week of vicious fighting between the I.R.A. and British troops in Belfast and Londonderry which has left at least 25 persons dead.

The Army and Belfast security officials were meanwhile also trying *to learn how Joe Cahill, leader of* the provisional branch of the I.R.A., could hold a press conference in a Belfast schoolroom on Friday soon after Brigadier Marston Tickell, army chief of staff in Northern Ireland, had told another conference the I.R.A. was virtually defeated.

Cahill, wearing a checkered cloth cap and an overcoat, told reporters invited to the conference that the internment without trial of 280 persons in the past week had hardly dented the leadership of the I.R.A. He said the morale of the I.R.A. provisionals was very high and its leaders had been warned in time of the internment campaign.

Asked about his position, Mr. Cahill said: "I will have to go deeper underground." He proceeded to do that as an army patrol approached the schoolhouse. *(UPI, AP)*

Joe Cahill, an I.R.A. leader, talks to newsmen at a press conference in Belfast. (AP radiophoto)

Fresh arrests in Egypt

CAIRO (UPI). — Egypt's Prosecutor-General last night ordered the arrest of a former information under-secretary and several Cairo radio and television officials, the Middle East News Agency said.

They are suspected of complicity in a plot against President Anwar Sadat uncovered in mid-May, the agency said.

Another group of information officials, *including former* under-secretary el-Sayed Farag, were given an "open holiday," the agency added.

Those arrested included Mounir Hafez, a *former* under-secretary for information and Government spokesman Mohammed Amin Hamad, ex-chairman of the Egyptian broadcasting authority, and Mohammed Oron, ex-director of the Voice of the Arabs radio.

Sadat tours army H.Q.

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat toured army headquarters over the weekend as Egypt waited for a last-minute move from the U.S. before the reported midnight deadline for Washington to "define its clear-cut attitude" toward the Middle East situation.

Sadat donned a military uniform for the first time since he joined the Nasser revolution in toppling the Egyptian monarchy 19 years ago.

The Egyptian government spokesman last night declined to comment on a reported exchange of messages between Sadat and U.S. President Nixon concerning the deadline for "providing new ideas" for a Middle East settlement, Cairo Radio said. The spokesman pointedly recalled that Sadat will summon the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's single political party, to deliver "a comprehensive report" on the Middle East situation and the exchange of messages with Mr. Nixon.

Sadat's report is expected to be submitted to the A.S.U. following his visit on Wednesday to Damascus. There, along with Libya's Mu'ammer al-Gaddafi and Syria's Hafez al-Assad, he will make changes in the constitution of a tripartite federation between their countries.

The Egyptian and Syrian Presidents over the week-end warned of "a cruel and inevitable" battle with Israel. In a speech delivered during a visit to southern Syria, Assad praised the Soviet Union as a "friend of the Arab revolution." He blamed the recent crisis between Sudan and the Soviet Union on "mis-informers," and said Moscow was not involved in Sudan's recent strife.

Meanwhile, Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad is due to meet this evening with his country's ambassador in Moscow, Dr. Murad Ghaleb, who was summoned to Cairo for a diplomatic campaign on the *Middle East issue. Riad yesterday* held the second round of talks in this campaign, reportedly preparing to raise the Middle East conflict at the U.N. in its news session next month.

The Middle East News Agency said that Mr. Riad conferred with Egypt's chief diplomat in Washington, Dr. Ashraf Ghorbal, and the chief delegate at the U.N., Dr. Mohammed Hassan e-Zayyat. Also present was Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hafez Ismail who last month conducted the talks on an interim Suez agreement with Mr. Michael Sterner, in charge of the Egyptian desk at the State Department, prior to the visit to Israel of Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Joseph Sisco.

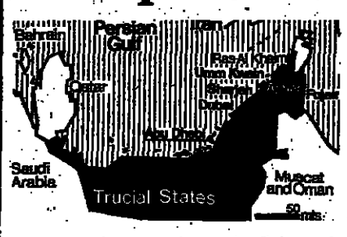
200 jet fighter planes said arrived in Jordan

NEW YORK (Reuter). — The Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) said yesterday that large numbers of jet fighters had been reported arriving in Jordan.

A report by the CBS Beirut correspondent Tom Green quoted "usually reliable sources arriving from Syria" as saying that Syrian radar had picked up a large number of fighter planes flying into Jordan. It gave the number as 200.

"The jet fighters, although unidentified, were said to be from the U.S. or Pakistani Air Force," it added.

Bahrain is independent



Map of Gulf states showing position of Bahrain.

BEIRUT. — The island state of Bahrain declared its independence yesterday in a move which may bring an added measure of stability to the turbulent Persian Gulf.

An announcement broadcast by Kuwait Radio and carried by the Middle East News Agency said the oil-rich sheikhdom was applying for membership in the Arab League and the U.N.

It said all treaties with Britain were abrogated. However, sources *said new pacts are likely to be an*nounced soon which would establish Britain as a close ally of the Bahrain archipelago of 31 islands. The agreements would be drafted as between independent nations, sources said.

At the same time, Bahrain was likely to move closer to its rich neighbour, Kuwait, they said.

Bahrain has had a special treaty relationship with London since ships of the British East India Company cleared the Gulf of pirates more than 100 years ago.

With an oil income of $34m. a year, Bahrain cannot compare with Abu Dhabi, whose $357m. yearly revenue has made it the richest place on earth. But Bahrain has the biggest population — 205,000 — and the most educated of any Gulf state.

It was this which prompted Bahrain to give up efforts to join the recently-formed Federation of Arab Emirates.

Its decision to go it alone has been expected for several months and has Britain's full backing. *(UPI, Reuter)*

Nato council meets urgently on Malta

BRUSSELS (AP). — The North Atlantic Council met twice yesterday in an attempt to save the naval and air base on Malta for use by the alliance — and to deny it to the Russians' big Mediterranean fleet.

The meetings were held in a hush-hush atmosphere at Nato headquarters in the Brussels suburb of Evere. For the record, participants refused even to acknowledge that they were taking place.

Though no one would say so officially, it was clear that Malta's Premier Dom Mintoff had replied unfavourably to the latest allied offer for the use of bases there: £8.5m. a year for the next four and a half years, compared to the £4.8m. paid presently.

Dom Mintoff had been asking £20m. to £30m. a year if Britain and its allies wanted to keep their veto of Malta's use by anyone else.

Soon after Nato made its offer, it announced Sunday night that its 300-man naval command on Malta would be pulled out in accordance *with Dom Mintoff's request.*

Once the decision was made, U.S. officials began talking down the importance of the headquarters. Change of location, they said, would not make it any less effective.

The base was another matter. Britain has used it for 170 years. In World War Two it was vital because nearby Italy and Tunisia were held by the Nazis. Today it *has less importance for Nato* — but if the Soviets got the use of it, they make a major step forward in the expansion of their power in the Mediterranean.

Wanted lieutenant gives himself up in Khartoum

KHARTOUM (Reuter). — Lieutenant Khalid Hussein, who has been sought by security forces since last month's coup attempt, gave *himself up yesterday.*

An official announcement said that an investigation had started concerning Lt. Hussein, who is a close relative of Communist Party leader Abdul Khalik Mahgoub, hanged recently as the mastermind of the plot.

Lt. Hussein was jailed in 1968 after an attempted military coup. He was later returned to active service but dismissed last year. He was reinstated as an officer on July 18, during the short-lived three-day

Bomb in Ein Karem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A bomb went off on Friday night near a ruined building in Ein Karem, causing no damage.

Security officers appeared to have ruled out the possibility of sabotage. One source expressed the opinion that the bomb was old while another said that a local resident might have placed it there some time ago to get rid of it.

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Social and Personal

The Minister of Tourism, Mr. Moshe Kol on Friday received at his bureau in Jerusalem Mr. Simeon Baker — public relations adviser to the Mayor of New York, who is in Israel to celebrate the *bar mitzva* of his son at the Western Wall.

*

The German Ambassador Mr. Jesco von Puttkamer, and the Cultural Attache, Dr. Christoph Niemoeller, attended the opening of an exhibition of posters for the Olympic Games, Munich 1972, at the Goldman Art Gallery, Mount Carmel, last night.

*

Exporters are invited to a meeting with Mr. I. Ben-Yaacov, Israel Ambassador in Lagos, Nigeria, who will speak on "Trade Relations between Israel and Nigeria," at the Israel Export Institute, 11th floor, Shalom Tower, Tel Aviv, at 4 p.m. today.

Gaddafi reshuffles his Cabinet

TRIPOLI (Reuter). — Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi Friday reshuffled his government, bringing in more civilian ministers to replace officers of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council in the cabinet.

The new cabinet contained only three — including Colonel Gaddafi himself — of the Command Council's 12 members, all of whom were leaders of the military coup in September 1969.

The Revolutionary Command Council announced the government changes on the eve of a popular referendum in Libya on the projected federation with Egypt and Syria.

After Friday's reshuffle, Colonel Gaddafi remains Prime Minister and Defence Minister, and two of his main aides, former Deputy Premiers Major Abdel Salam Jalloud and Major Abdel Moneim Hony hold the posts of Minister of Economy, Treasury and Industry and Minister of the Interior respectively.

But five more civilians were brought in to join the five civilian ministers already in the cabinet.

All the new civilian ministers are experts in their respective fields.

Peking paper denies contacts with Israel

HONG KONG (Reuter). — The Peking "People's Daily" Friday dismissed reports of recent contacts between Israel and China, and accused the Soviet Union of trying to make political capital out of them.

An article in the official newspaper, quoted by Peking Radio, said the reports in Western newspapers had been "concocted by people with ulterior motives." The "People's Daily" said everyone knew that China firmly supported the Palestinian and Arab peoples and would do so in future.

Noting that the Soviet news agency Tass had commented on rumours of Sino-Israel contacts, the paper said: "It is nothing unusual for Tass to do this for it is so much like an imperialist organ of propaganda." It charged that Moscow was trying to conceal its own "intrigues" with Israel.

Meanwhile, on a visit to Taiwan, the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Carl Albert, said yesterday that the U.S. would never abandon its friend — Nationalist China.

"We have our treaty with, and commitments to, the Republic of China. We will never shirk our responsibility of keeping them," he told the Nationalist Chinese Parliament.

He said President Nixon had authorized him to "give my assurance and his assurance, if I may, that we will not forget our commitments and we will never abandon our friends."

Japan's Kyoda News Agency yesterday quoted "government sources as saying President Nixon will probably visit China between October 20 and early November.

Two Israelis at science parley

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Two Israelis were among 3,000 scientists from 59 countries attending an international geophysics conference which ended here yesterday.

Reliable sources said the Israeli scientists were issued visas in London to enter the Soviet Union. The U.S.S.R. broke relations with Israel after the 1967 Middle East war.

The 12-day general assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics here considered theories of the movements of ocean floors, silver clouds, polar lights and pollution of the environment.

This is the first general assembly to be held in the Soviet Union. It convenes every four years.

A garlanded Senator Edward Kennedy is welcomed in New Delhi after touring refugee camps in India. (AP radiophoto)

East, West commemorate building of Berlin wall

BERLIN (Reuter). — Berliners Friday commemorated the building of the concrete wall that split them ten years ago, with a workers' militia parade in the heart of East Berlin and wreath-laying ceremonies in the West.

Down the famous Unter Den Linden Avenue, East Berlin's main show street, marched columns of armed factory workers who ten years ago in the early hours of Sunday, August 13, sealed the border between east and west shoulder to shoulder with the army.

In West Berlin, governing Mayor Klaus Schuetz remembered the 85 wall victims — most of them refugees shot dead by East German border guards — in a wreath-laying ceremony on the memorial for the victims of Stalinism.

In a speech, the Mayor said the wall was a reminder of the need to attempt to bring about a change. "Shallow pathos and well-formulated protest have not achieved anything," the Mayor said.

In an interview with reporters after the ceremony Mr. Schuetz said he did not expect the wall to fall within the next ten years but said he hoped the years to come would be less difficult for the people who live on both sides.

Elsewhere along the massive strip of concrete, wreath-laying ceremonies were held at simple wooden memorial crosses for the wall victims.

A few metres away on the other side of the border, East Berlin children handed bunches of flowers to border guards on duty. An East German delegation also laid a wreath at the wall memorial for one of their comrades, Reinhold Huhn, shot dead in 1963 by Western escape helpers in a refugee tunnel beneath the wall.

The three Western allied commandants in West Berlin later deplored the parade in East Berlin as a violation of the demilitarized status of Berlin.

A joint statement by the British, French and U.S. commandants said: "It is ten years since a wall was erected through the heart of Berlin to obstruct free movement of its citizens. In commemoration of this anniversary a military parade is taking place today in East Berlin behind this wall. We strongly protest this violation of the demilitarized status of Berlin established in accordance with Guardripartite agreement.

"It is truly a tragedy that men are obliged to celebrate their own oppression and honour those responsible for the loss of so many human lives," the statement said.

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Newsmen hit Greek press law

ATHENS (Reuter). — Foreign journalists working here for news media described as unacceptable and contrary to accepted international practice a draft new Greek law to be known as the "Code of Ethics" for journalists here.

The members of the Foreign Press Association met in plenary session to discuss the draft law. They approved a resolution which said; "The law is inapplicable because it renders the work of journalists impossible."

The law stipulates that Greek and foreign correspondents should adhere to "Hellenic Christian tradition" and should have as their guide the interests of the Greek people and the Greek nation when reporting news from Greece.

The new draft legislation has already been attacked by Greek press associations and the Publishers' Union, who described it as contrary to the Greek constitution and as restricting press freedom.

'COUNCIL OF HONOUR'

The law sets up a government-appointed council of honour empowered to impose penalties, including permanent suspension from the profession. It also requires foreign and Greek journalists to submit to the scrutiny of a security council which would check on their loyalty to the Greek state and issue a relevant certificate — a prerequisite for practising their profession.

The powerful Association of Journalists in Athens last night appointed a six-member committee to prepare for a strike if the government failed to make amendments to the draft law. This is the first threat of a strike in Greece since the army seized power in April, 1967, and imposed martial law which is still in force. Martial law bans strikes and similar demonstrations.

The draft law was tabled by the government two days ago before the country's consultative committee — a mini-parliament of 56 government-appointed members — for debate next Wednesday. The opinion of this body is not binding on the army-backed cabinet, which will discuss the draft law for final decision late next week.

Numeiri pledges constitution by year's end

KHARTOUM (Reuter). — Sudan's new constitution, under which the ruling Revolution Command Council will be dissolved, will be ready before the end of this year, the Chairman of the Council, Major-General Jaafar el-Numeiri, announced yesterday.

Gen. Numeiri gave the first indication of when the constitution, now being drafted, would be introduced, when he addressed a massive rally outside the People's Palace here yesterday.

Hundreds of thousands of people gathered at the rally to cheer him on his nomination as first President of the Sudanese Republic. Similar demonstrations were staged in other principal towns.

TRIBUTE TO DEAD

In his address, he paid tribute to officers and men who died in the recent abortive leftist coup, and said he would continue to raise the banner of struggle until the country reached final victory or he died in the attempt. He said it was for this reason that he had accepted the nomination for the presidency.

Numeiri told the crowd to be alert and to behave responsibly when the time came to vote, and he stressed again that he would not accept the presidency unless he obtained an overwhelming vote.

On Friday, 12 more Sudanese army officers were pensioned off and four dismissed under Numeiri's purge of ultra left-wing elements in Khartoum, the Middle East News Agency reported.

The officers included four colonels and 12 lieutenant-colonels, the Agency said.

Laird sees threat in Soviet pace of shipbuilding

NORFOLK, Virginia (Reuter). — Defence Secretary Melvin Laird said yesterday that the gathering momentum of the Soviet shipbuilding programmes clearly poses an increasing threat to U.S. sea power.

To meet that threat, the Administration will press Congress for more funds to build superior ships and weapons and for a vigorous programme of research, Mr. Laird said.

In remarks prepared for delivery at ceremonies marking the change of command of the U.S. Second Fleet, Mr. Laird said the U.S. has taken steps to move forward with a programme to modernize naval vessels.

Mr. Laird said that in the defence department budget for the 1972 financial year now before Congress, the Administration had requested more than $3,000m. for a shipbuilding programme — $700m. above last year's request.

Scientist to fly on next Apollo

HOUSTON, (Reuter). — Dr. Harrison "Jack" Schmitt, lone geologist of the U.S. astronaut corps, will fly to the moon on the final Apollo mission late next year, the space agency confirmed over the weekend.

Choice of the 36-year-old bachelor, who has helped train all five moon-crews in lunar geology, marked a belated but resounding triumph for the scientists in the American space programme.

His selection ousted one of the nation's top test pilots, Air Force Lieutenant-Colonel Joe Henry Engle, 38, from the coveted position of lunar module pilot for Apollo 17, due for launch in December 1972.

Dr. Schmitt was among the first group of six scientist-astronauts selected in 1966. Another 11 joined the programme in 1967, but of the 13 scientist-astronauts remaining, Dr. Schmitt will be the only one to fly on an Apollo mission.

He had become the focal point of demands that the space agency end its practice of selecting only pilots for the moon missions. At least one of the scientist-astronauts who quit the programme, Brian O'Leary, cited this test-pilot monopoly as one of his reasons for leaving.

Apollo 17, whose target has not yet been announced, will be led by Navy Commander Eugene Cernan, 39, who flew on the Gemini 9 mission in June, 1966, and on Apollo 10 in May 1969. Piloting the command ship while Cernan and Schmitt explore the lunar surface will be Navy Lieutenant-Commander Ronald Evans, a rookie astronaut who has served in Vietnam.

Cernan, Evans and Engle were the back-up crew for Apollo 14, which in normal circumstances would have meant they were the prime crew for Apollo 17.

Hunger strike in Istanbul trial of 83

ISTANBUL (Reuter). — One of the main accused in a mass trial here of 83 people charged with working to set up a proletarian dictatorship in Turkey announced in court yesterday that a hunger strike was under way among the defendants.

The prosecution has asked the military court for the death sentence for 41 of the defendants and up to 15 years' jail for the rest.

They are charged under a section of the criminal code covering acts against the constitutional form of government.

The accused are alleged to have held meetings during the past 18 months at which Marxist-Leninist ideology was discussed together with "establishment of an organization to change the constitution... to abolish parliament and set up a proletarian dictatorship."

Sarp Kuray, son of a former governor of Ankara who is named as one of the organizers of the meetings, announced the hunger strike in a brief statement to the court shortly before it adjourned yesterday. He gave no indication of how many defendants were involved, but said it began two days ago when the trial opened.

He said it was intended as a symbol to demonstrate they did not seek changes in Turkey's constitution, the central charge against them.

N. Korea accepts South's bid for family reunions

TOKYO (Reuter). — North Korea yesterday welcomed South Korea's proposal to hold direct talks between their Red Cross representatives to settle the problem of families separated in the divided nation.

The acceptance came in a Korean broadcast, monitored in Tokyo. The talks will open in Panmunjom on August 29.

So Song Pil, chairman of the central committee of North Korea Red Cross Society, described the South Korean proposal as "a very fine thing," in his reply to Mr. Choe Du Son, President of the South Korean Red Cross Society, the broadcast said.

Mr. Choe had suggested on August 12 that the meeting be held in Geneva by the end of October. North Korea, however, made a counter-proposal that the meeting be held in Panmunjom in Korea instead of Geneva.

U.N. PANEL WILL HEAR ISRAELI — IF HE PAYS

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The U.N. Committee on human rights in the occupied territories has refused to hear testimony from an Israeli witness "for the defence" unless he comes to New York, at his own expense.

This summer, the three-man U.N. panel, officially titled "the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories," made its second tour of Europe and the Middle East in search of evidence to buttress charges of systematic Israeli violations of human rights.

Responding to a call for witnesses, issued at a press conference in Paris on July 7, an Israeli expert on Arab affairs, Gideon Weigert, wrote the Committee offering to update his testimony before them in Geneva last year. Mr. Weigert stressed that he had relevant information on a dramatic improvement during the past year in the human rights situation of the population in the territories.

In a reply from Geneva, the Committee, pleading lack of time, declined to hear Mr. Weigert, and suggested that he submit his evidence in writing instead. This Mr. Weigert rejected, on the ground that the Committee had managed to hear scores of Arab witnesses in Beirut and Amman, reporting on what they did not know.

Ten days ago, the Committee informed Mr. Weigert that they had "now decided" to hear him in New York, sometime between September 7 and 14, if he paid his own travel expenses. Mr. Weigert rejected this offer, too, in a sharp letter of protest to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant last week.

Algerian Minister visiting Taskent centre of Islam

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Mouloud Kassim, Algerian Minister for Religious Affairs, left here yesterday for the Central Asian city of Tashkent, a centre of Islam in the Soviet Union.

Kassim arrived here two days ago.

According to an embassy official, he had a meeting on Friday with Mr. Vladimir Kuroyedov, Chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs, a body in charge of relations between the various existing religions in this country and the atheist Soviet state.

Tashkent, capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, is one of the four officially sanctioned theological administrations of the Moslem church in the Soviet Union. It is headed by a mufti elected by a congress of religious leaders and representatives of the believers. According to official statistics, Islam is the second religion in this country after the Russian Orthodox Church itself, in terms of numbers of believers, churchmen and communities.

S. Africa opens nuclear plant

PRETORIA (Reuter). — Prime Minister John Vorster yesterday opened the site of South Africa's first uranium enrichment plant and pledged that the country's growing atomic power resources would be used only for peaceful purposes.

He said a new and closely guarded enrichment process evolved by scientists here put South Africa alongside the five great world powers.

"The South African process is one of only three in the world which are capable of being developed for practical application," he told a carefully selected group of guests at the Palindaba plant near here. It is not known whether South Africa will now be able to manufacture her own atomic weapons, but Mr. Vorster said: "South Africa's nuclear research programme is directed entirely towards peaceful purposes."

Colombo off critical list; cannot speak

NEW YORK (UPI). — Joseph Colombo, a reputed underworld leader who was shot at an Italian-American rally on June 28, was taken off the critical list Friday. He was reported still in a semi-coma.

A Roosevelt Hospital spokesman said Colombo was in fair condition, suffering a "serious nervous impairment... There is a marked weakness of the right side of his body and he is unable to speak."

Steiner trial brings denials

KAMPALA (Reuter). — A spokesman for Uganda's Makerere's University denied Friday that the university had ever had on its staff an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency named Briston.

In an alleged confession read out at his trial in Khartoum, West German mercenary Rolf Steiner named Briston as a C.I.A. agent he had been in contact with. A university spokesman said no one of that name had ever been on the university's staff.

In Bonn, meanwhile, the head of a Roman Catholic charity organization denied that Steiner was an authorized member of his organization. Father Franz Gypkens, of the Society for the Promotion of Africa, said in a telephone interview from Frankfurt that a letter Steiner carried to Sudan naming him as an agent of the charity was in fact falsified.

In Sudan itself, Chief Prosecutor Khalfalla Elrasheed denied allegations by Steiner that East German interrogators had questioned him. The prosecutor said the investigation of Steiner was carried out by Sudanese. East German advisers from the Sudan Interior Ministry helped in translating Steiner's statement, but had not taken part in questioning him, he said.

Papandreou 'honoured'

TORONTO (Reuter). — Andreas Papandreou, former Greek Cabinet Minister who was deprived of his Greek citizenship on Friday by the army-backed Greek Government, said he was surprised they had not done it sooner. "I'm very pleased to be given this honour," he told reporters in Toronto, where he has been in self-exile since 1969 after fleeing Greece when the military seized power.

IRAQ DELEGATION FLIES TO MOSCOW

BAGHDAD (Reuter). — Dr. Saadoun Hamadi, Iraq's Minister of Oils and Minerals, yesterday left for Moscow at the head of a 15-man government delegation.

The team includes senior officials from the ministries of oil, foreign affairs, irrigation, industry, planning, economy, agrarian reform and agriculture. It will represent Iraq on the permanent Iraq-Soviet committee entrusted with drawing up a programme for the implementation of agreements concluded between the two countries.

BORN

To Zeva and Joe Woolf of Moshav Kfar Hittim

a daughter, sabra sister to Saul, David and Michael,

on August 11, 1971

We share the grief of the family on the premature loss of our dear colleague

HERBERT GABOR

The Reception Staff
Dan Carmel Hotel

My beloved husband

HERBERT GABOR

formerly Czernowitz,

57 years of age, died on August 14, after a long and severe illness. The funeral cortege will leave from the Rambam Hospital, Haifa, at 12 noon today.

Maniusa Gabor

The funeral of our beloved

ARONA BEROLD

will leave tomorrow, Monday, August 16 at 3.30 p.m. from our home 11 Rehov Hadarom for the Savyon Cemetery.

The Family.

The unveiling of the tombstone and a memorial service for my mother

Rabbanit **ESTHER FRIEDA STRAUSS**

will take place on Tuesday, August 17, 1971, at 5.30 p.m. Rabbi Samuel Pirero of Detroit, Mich. will officiate. Friends will meet at the entrance of the Har Hamenuhot Cemetery, Givat Shaul, Jerusalem.

GITTLE STRAUSS

Wallace countermands school busing order

TROY, Alabama (UPI). — Still insisting he is trying to help President Nixon, Gov. George Wallace countermanded a second federal school busing order Friday and threatened to strike down still another next Monday unless the Administration acts.

Gov. Wallace, in his latest move, ordered the reopening of a previously all-black school in Limestone county, and said he was doing so to accommodate the black population of the New Hope community.

The Governor, regarded as a potential presidential candidate in 1972, suggested that President Nixon issue an unequivocal executive order halting, nationwide, the practice of busing to achieve racial balance in the schools. Mr. Wallace said the chief executive should also direct the Justice Department to ask federal courts to withdraw all busing orders.

NIXON 'DOESN'T KNOW'

"I don't think he (Nixon) knows what is going on with busing," Mr. Wallace told a news conference at Troy State University, where he received a Doctorate of Humane Letters earlier in the day. "The President ought to find out what busing has done to the schools. This is not an Alabama matter... it is a national matter."

He opened his new offensive against the federal busing orders Thursday by ordering the reassignment of a girl in the Jefferson county school system to a school near her home

The Alabama Governor said if an executive order halting busing is not forthcoming by Monday, he will issue still another order directing the reopening of the Hobson city school in Calhoun county. That school, too, once was all black.

Gov. Wallace repeated Friday his earlier assertion that he was merely trying to help President Nixon by fighting busing, and said he expected no confrontation.

DEATH. — The man who gave birth to a romantic legend, in the world of motor sport, Walter Owen Bentley, designer of the historic Bentley sports cars, died on Friday night in a nursing home at Woking, south of London, aged 83. After World War One he concentrated on making motor cars.

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The high ground of exploration

Col. David Scott, the Apollo 15 commander, tells of his mission's geological import in this personal article, written on his return to Houston.

THE excitement of being on the moon comes in waves. They are gentle swells, the kind that stop you, buoy you, but never sweep you off course. There could be no time for the waves that overwhelm — not if we of Apollo 15 were to fulfil our mission of "exploration at its greatest."

The wave enveloped me the moment our lunar module, Falcon, cleared the peaks of the Apennines and pitched over for our final descent to the moon. Jim Irwin and I got our first closeup view of the landing site there on the plain by Hadley Rille. I could see the wonders of Hadley. I could see that we were about to reach out and grasp the unknown.

Then there was the time, as I stood at Hadley Base soon after the landing, when I realized that this was it. I was about to see and interpret things that no man had ever seen before. I was beginning a task that I had been working toward all my life. I knew that I had reached a pinnacle for myself and for science.

Exciting moment

But the most exciting moment came when Jim and I had driven our four-wheel vehicle, Rover 1, up the slope of Hadley Delta. It is one of the tallest mountains in the area, some 12,000 feet, and the Rover had taken us up a few hundred feet to a point we could never have reached by foot. We were actually surprised when we turned around and realized how high we were.

It was then that I saw the little LM, our Falcon, out on the plain more than three miles away. Beyond were more mountains and that black sky of the moon. Taking it all in — our landing craft, the rolling plain and the mountains — I began to feel at home in our new surroundings.

Yes, I actually felt at home and couldn't help thinking to myself: 'Gee, everything's working. Here we are in this beautiful place and every time we turn around we find something new and exciting. This has to be the truly high ground of exploration, a place for which, even now, it is possible to be homesick.

From almost the beginning of our training, more than a year ago, Jim and I realized that we had a chance on Apollo 15 to make a significant contribution to science and the understanding of the universe. The new instruments, the roving vehicle and the longer flight capability of Apollo 15 afforded us the opportunity. And so I felt that our task then was to train ourselves for scientific exploration rather than to be purely test pilots.

Rather than spending all our time on flight hardware, malfunctions and the sort of things that test pilots have to be prepared for, we concentrated on science, particularly geology. We had the benefit of instruction from some of the finest geologists in the country, and their enthusiasm rubbed off on us. We really took to being rock hounds.

Field trips

We took a field trip every month. We went to the San Juan Mountains in Colorado, where we got a feel for the Apennine Mountains of the moon. We went to the coastal hills in California to observe volcanic domes and lava flows. The Rio Grande gorge near Taos, New Mexico, served as our familiarization course for Hadley Rille. In Minnesota, we studied in the field the relatively rare fragments of earth anorthosite, a rock thought to be prevalent in the early lunar crust.

In Hawaii, where some of the terrain is comparable to Hadley, it was like a final examination every time we went out.

We ran our exercises exactly as we would on the moon. We took our cameras and tools and bags. We were given a certain period of time to make a traverse over terrain we had never seen before. We had to evaluate it geologically, come up with age relationships, explain why certain minerals and rocks were there, and bring back the samples that were typical of the area. It was hard work, but it was excellent training for the 18½ hours of exploring we were to do around Hadley Base on the moon.

Scientists at the Houston Manned Spacecraft Centre smile as they unload some of the 170 pounds of rocks and soil the spacemen brought back for interpretation. (UPI)

I really got hooked on geology. I had always liked history, and when I was a fighter pilot in Europe, flying over North Africa and Greece, I became fascinated with the archaeological ruins. Archeology became a sideline of mine. When I got to geology, I could see the similarities with history and archaeology, and soon felt myself on familiar ground.

Geology, I have found, is a science with an artistic touch. There is a lot of art in this science. A lot of interpretation and a lot of individual understanding and evaluation. It is not a mathematical process by which you come to a fixed answer.

And learning geology, I discovered, was like learning a foreign language. At first you just learn to translate word-for-word, but eventually you learn how to think in the other language. That's when you really know it. Gradually we made the transition from engineers and test pilots to men who could think geology. It was most satisfying — and, I believe, rewarding.

One of the tests came during the second of our three excursions on the lunar surface, our trip to the foot of the Apennines. That is where we saw the crystalline fragment that I understand some people are calling the "genesis rock."

I saw the rock perched on a larger rock. In just a few seconds, I observed the parallel grooves that are characteristic of plagioclase, a mineral that is one of the primary components of anorthosite. And anorthosite is thought to be abundant in the ancient lunar highlands and the remnants of the primordial lunar crust. The plagioclaselike crystals were so large that Jim could see them from three feet away.

Problem of mass

We had hoped to find anorthosite rocks on the moon, such a discovery would help solve a problem about the moon's mass. The density of the moon is such that we have to find anorthosite or some material of relatively light density in order to explain the total mass of the moon relative to the rocks that have already been returned — all of which are somewhat denser than the moon's average density.

Thus the discovery of anorthosite was one of our goals, and it was why I radioed to mission control, "I think we found what we came for."

Whether I was correct in describing it as anorthosite remains to be determined by geologists. But our feeling was that we would make the best judgment possible in the short time available to us. If we were wrong, we were wrong.

No good geologist is 100 per cent perfect. As I said, geology is an art as well as a science.

At any rate, the rock was certainly unique. We had studied all the Apollo 11, 12 and 14 rocks before our mission, and this one was completely different from anything we had seen from the moon.

I must confess that the sight of that rock, sitting there millions of years waiting for our arrival, set off another wave of excitement for me. It triggered an emotion much like finding the Easter egg. You know, there are lots of eggs spread across the lawn, but there's only one golden one, and there it was — the Golden Egg.

In our three trips around Hadley, covering more than 17 miles with Rover, we came across many new and different rocks, a great variety of samples of lunar material unlike anything that had been discovered by previous Apollo astronauts.

Third trip

On our third trip, when we drove near the rim of the canyon, we picked up what we believe is a piece of lunar bedrock. We found it on the surface at the edge of a small crater. Had we had more time we could have gone down to where we could see some definite outcrops of basement rock. However, and again we had to make a quick assessment, we felt that we did indeed find bedrock that had been excavated by the impact that formed that small crater.

In a few weeks, scientists should be telling us how long ago these and other lunar samples crystallized from molten material. When I consider the possible ages of these rocks — some three billion years for the "young" ones, perhaps more than four billion years for the more ancient material — it is often hard for the mind to comprehend.

I think it is rather striking that we found some rocks up there which I feel were quite young in the geological sense because they were right there on the surface. Yet those "young rocks," I remember commenting at the time, had not been disturbed or in any way altered since long before any creature, fish, reptile or man, roamed the earth.

Even the freshest craters we saw at Hadley Base were billions of years older than man himself. And there we were, two men walking among the debris of events that occurred when the moon and the earth and solar system were young.

Apollo 15 lunar module pilot Jim Irwin salutes after planting the Stars and Stripes on the moon. At right is the four-wheel vehicle, Rover 1, in which he and Scott drove up the slope of Hadley Delta, in the background. (AP radiophoto)

The oldest rock on earth is about 3.4 billion years old, the earth's geological history before then having been erased by the erosion of wind and water. The moon's early history, however, has been preserved and is awaiting our discovery. By learning how the mooon was formed, perhaps we can gain a new understanding of the earth. What's beneath the earth's surface? How can we best utilize our resources? That is what makes the moon an exciting place.

Our explorations to the mountain slopes, among the shallow craters and at the rim of Hadley Rille, the mile-wide canyon, left us little time to worry about things that could go wrong with us or with our landing craft.

We could have worried about our back packs. They were our source of oxygen while we were working outside Falcon. We could have worried about how far away we were from the LM, which would be the only place to go if we had a problem. We could have worried about the command module, Endeavour, in lunar orbit. What if something had happened to it or to Al Worden, our crewmate on Endeavour? If it had, there would be no way home.

But we did not think about those things because we did not feel it was necessary. We knew the equipment of Apollo 15 to be well conceived and well checked out. The malfunctions we had had on the flight were all minor and readily correctable. Moreover, we knew that the people back in Mission Control were monitoring everything very closely — more closely than we could ourselves — and so we just put our faith in all those people.

I guess you can just say we put our faith in our fellow man and went ahead with our business and did not think about being such a long way from home.

Minds at ease

That enabled us to free our minds from any hardware thinking. We just went out and had a good time and enjoyed everything we did. At times I had the feeling that we were on a really good geology field trip.

Having Rover 1 allowed us to cover far more territory than any previous Apollo crews. The ability of Rover, combined with the eyes and brains of men, certainly enhanced the mission.

We have often discussed the relative merits of manned and unmanned exploration of space. I think the unmanned vehicles, such as the Soviet Union's Lunokhod — which moves about on the moon by remote control from earth — have a definite place in exploration. But the ability of man to think, and his judgement, make him much more useful in an unknown situation than a robot could be.

As we drove the Rover, we saw things that a mechanical device would probably have overlooked. A robot machine can be programmed to do only certain things. It cannot make subjective evaluations of the unknown, as in our case of selecting one rock over another on the basis of certain crystal formations or its position near a crater. With the current state of technology, the machine could not be able to gather samples with the speed and discrimination we were capable of. You know, just basically, the mind of man is something that cannot be replaced by any computer.

Man's curiosity is a wonderful thing. It sets him apart from the machines of his own creation. It is what makes him alive, ever moving and seeking. It is as simple as the small child asking why this and why that. It is as complex as the motivations for exploration, for moving into the unknown, for our going to the moon.

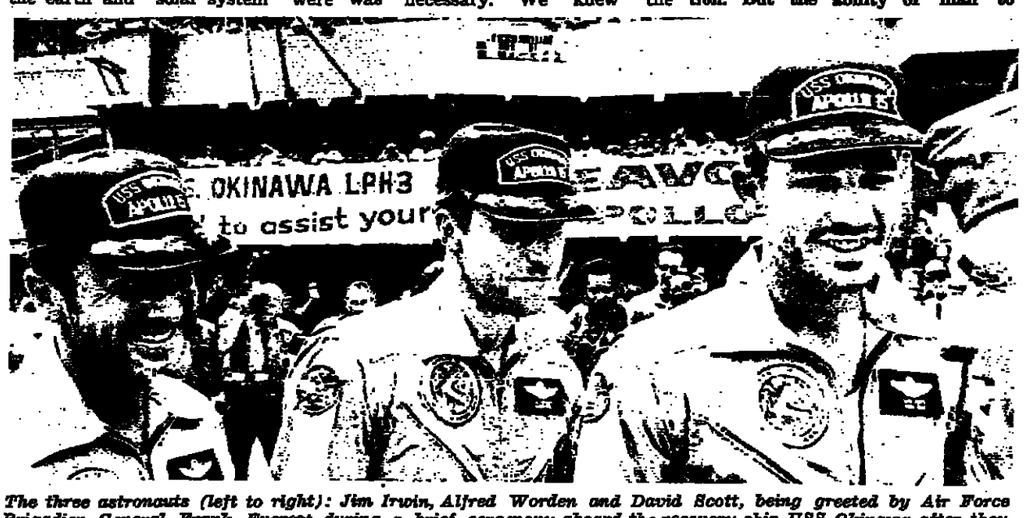
Beyond the excitement of being on the moon and of grasping the unknown, the journey of Apollo 15 has made me realize more than ever that we are in an Age of Exploration in which we are taking our first steps out into the Universe. The great people of history are those who utilize their talents and imaginations to go forward and discover. Through discovery we should be able to learn many new things and apply what we have learned to the betterment of life on earth.

This is my hope after the long and eventful voyage of Apollo 15.

As for myself, there is still much work to be done in interpreting the 170 pounds of rocks and soil we brought back from our field trip on the moon. Beyond that, I have no definite plans. I've been working toward this one goal, the moon, for so long that I have not had a chance yet to look out from this mountaintop experience and search out new mountains.

I'll have to do that one of these days soon.

This is the third of a series of special articles on the Apollo Mission appearing in The Jerusalem Post in cooperation with "Ma'ariv." The first two, by Dr. Harrison Schmitt, the geologist, who has just been chosen as a member of the Apollo-16 mission, were published on August 2 and 8. Further articles by astronauts Irwin and Warden will appear later this week.



The three astronauts (left to right): Jim Irwin, Alfred Worden and David Scott, being greeted by Air Force Brigadier General Frank Everest during a brief ceremony aboard the recovery ship USS Okinawa after they had fulfilled their mission of "exploration at its greatest." (UPI)

Deadline for U.S. today: Heykal

CAIRO (Reuter). — Egypt expects the United States to come up with some new ideas for settling the Middle East crisis by today, and after that will "reserve its own freedom of action," according to Mohammed Hassanein Heykal, editor of "Al Ahram."

He said in an article on Friday (reported in our late edition on Friday) that President Sadat had given the Americans a period of grace until August 15 while Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco pursued the U.S. peace initiative in Israel.

The United States Government asked for the quiet spell to allow diplomatic efforts and Mr. Sadat agreed, "not through courtesy but careful calculation," Heykal wrote.

The time was up and Mr. Sisco's mission to Israel in quest of an interim settlement for reopening the Suez Canal had been an abortive one. "We were not surprised at the outcome of the Sisco mission. We are fully aware Israel is after expansion," Heykal wrote.

"But we must make our calculations carefully and steer our policies with steel nerves," the editor warned, apparently returning to his old theme that Egypt should not jump headlong into another war before it was fully prepared.

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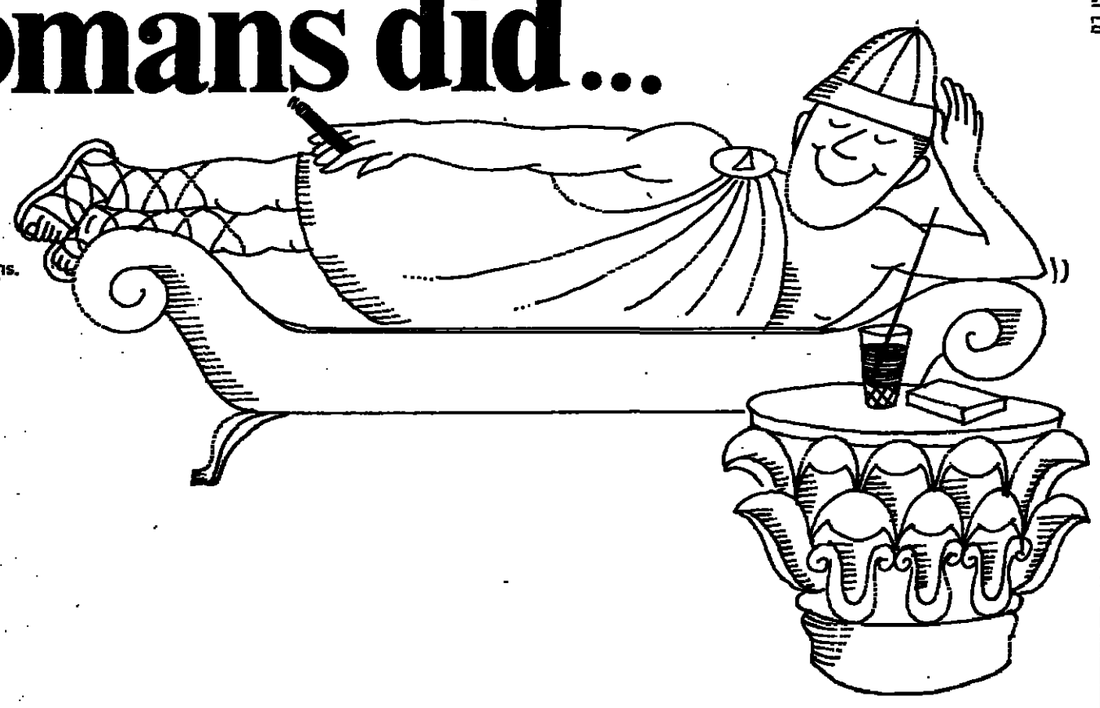

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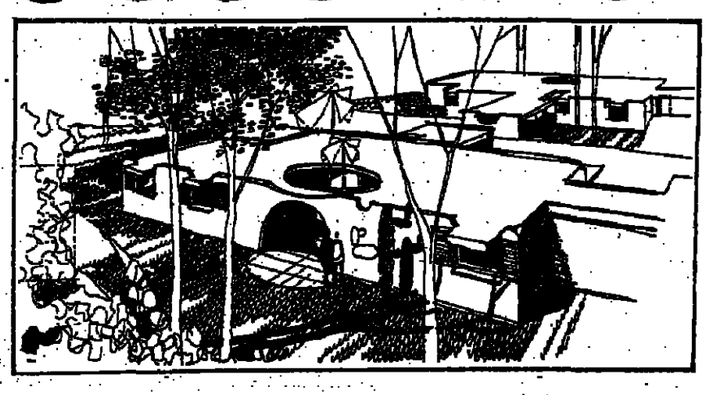

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Have a foothold in Caesarea

Tremendous need for capital in '70s

By JOSEPH VOET

TEL AVIV.— BANK of Israel Governor David Horowitz opened a recent conference at the Leon Recanati Graduate School of Business Administration on "Israel and the International Capital Markets" with an address outlining Israel's tremendous needs for capital in the coming decade.

Under difficult conditions a sustained growth was achieved in Israel, reflected in the annual average increase of the gross national product of some nine to 10 per cent in real terms, he said.

This growth was made possible by a large capital import. No less than $10 billion had been invested in Israel since the founding of the State. This capital import made a rapid internal accumulation of capital, that is saving on the part of the public, less necessary. It thus helped in avoiding the otherwise necessary drastic reduction of living standards by the diversion of resources from consumption to investments. Moreover, a substantial part of the capital import was interest-free and did not necessitate repayment. This applied to reparation funds from Germany, the gift funds raised by Jewish communities all over the world and to restitution moneys and pensions paid to individuals living in Israel.

Two factors

The future need of investment will hinge on two factors, Mr. Horowitz stated: the growth of the population as a result of both natural increase and of immigration, again becoming a very weighty factor, and the desired annual real increase in the gross national product. Of course, the geopolitical and military developments in the region must also be taken into account.

Weighing all these factors and asuming an eight per cent average annual increase in the GNP, Mr. Horowitz estimated the investment needed for the next decade at the staggering figure of nearly $20 billion, or about $2,000m. per annum. This is more than twice the amount that was invested from all sources in the past.

Doubling of the investment in the next 10 years must be our aim to induce the economic growth to proceed at about the same pace as in the previous years.

How to achieve a much greater capital accumulation and formation than in the previous decade was discussed by many speakers, among them noted foreign experts.

Prof. C. Segre, partner of Lazard Brothers, Paris, analysed the international capital markets, as a source of credit, more especially the Eurodollar and Eurobond market, which have become increasingly important in the supplying of funds for investment needs. Although threatened by the weaker position of the U.S. dollar itself, Prof. Segre foresaw a further expansion of the Eurofund markets, though he was afraid that the present high level of interest rates would be with us for a long time. He did not see that Israel's economy had already developed sufficiently to borrow significant sums in this market.

Eurobonds market

This view was shared by Mr. S. Seligman, of S. Warburg and Co. London, who gave a detailed and rather technical description of the machinery of the rapidly growing Eurobonds market in its leading centre: London. Demand for capital outstrips present supplies which results in high interest rates and strict conditions to which the borrower has to confirm.

Mr. E. Japhet, the general manager of the Bank Leumi, drew a somewhat more optimistic picture basing himself on the substantial credits the Israeli banks had been able to obtain from their correspondents abroad, either directly or through their foreign branches. These credits were, however, for short terms only. Investments could result from the increasing amounts of foreign currency that were being deposited by non-residents in Israeli banks. The total deposits from these sources were already nearing $500 million and Israel was becoming a "place of deposit for Jewish capital." Mr. Japhet however agreed that the sums although substantial so far fell short of the country's needs.

DAVID HOROWITZ

Mr. A. Agmon, director-general of the Finance Ministry, and Mr. H. Stoessel, in charge of capital markets at the Ministry, described the sources from which Israel had so far covered its capital needs — reparations, gifts, grants, restitution moneys, bonds and loans — and the present state of the Israeli capital market. Mr. Stoessel stressed that the Israeli market for long-term credit whether in the form of bonds or of direct loans was fully government-controlled. The share market played only a very minor role. Although this was hardly a desirable position, no possibility of altering the situation was to be foreseen in the next few years.

Heads of Israeli investment companies, Mr. A. Dovrat, managing director of "Clal," and Mr. M. Zur, managing-director of the Israel Corporation, confirmed Mr. Stoessel's analysis that the government-controlled market netted insufficient investment for sustaining the desired economic growth.

Freeing market

Mr. Dovrat offered a few suggestions for freeing the capital market from present government domination. However, he failed to convince us that the suggested changes, although perhaps desirable in themselves, would be sufficient inducement to raise substantially higher amounts of capital on the neglected local market. The damaging role of inflation, by dampening incentives to save, received scant treatment.

So far no solution seems to be forthcoming for the most pressing economic problem of the next decade: how to raise sufficient capital needed for continued economic growth. Ever assuming a continued flow of gifts, bonds and restitution moneys, new possibilities have to be found.

Prof. Y. Aharoni suggested that the participation of international companies in Israel enterprises, and even the sale of local undertakings might be a source of much desired capital, besides adding to our fund of know-how and our sales potential in foreign markets. Sadly lacking, however, were suggestions on how to change the consumption pattern of Israelis with sufficient means, inducing them to save more.

This will be no doubt the critical problem in the years ahead of us. If we are unable to attract sufficient capital from abroad and do not save ourselves enough, the immense amount of money needed for sustained growth will not be forthcoming, unavoidably breaking the present satisfactory pace of development.

Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir visits the Ashdod Electro-Mechanical Co. plant last week. The firm, which makes electronic equipment and control switchboards, increased its export sales from $36,000 in 1969 to $110,000 last year. This year, it expects to export goods valued at $750,000.

Economy takes interest rate hike with neither strain nor worry

Jerusalem Post Economic Editor

THE yield rate of the short-term loan was sharply increased a fortnight ago and within a few days interest rates of bank deposits and loans followed suit. Since rediscounts with the central bank, or borrowing from it, do not play a substantial role in this country, it is the short-term loan which has become the Bank of Israel's major instrument for influencing the level of interest rates. By raising or lowering the yield available for liquid means invested in the short-term loan, the bank effectively provides a floor for the entire credit system, in a way similar to the prime rate in advanced industrial countries.

One could have therefore expected last week's step to bring in its wake far-reaching repercussions, at least complaints about the rising cost of bank credit. However, nothing like it happened. The economy has taken the interest hike in its stride without strain or worry. Even the stock exchange quotations have not been affected. No better proof could be provided for the futility of monetary policy in the current inflationary circumstances and for the widespread expectancy of more inflation in the foreseeable future.

A look at the relevant figures is worthwhile. A short-term loan repayable after 12 months — but effectively cashable any day — carries a yield of 9 per cent net of tax, equivalent to a gross rate of almost 10.5 per cent. In order to compete with it, banks must offer depositors at least 12 per cent (for money frozen for half a year). As a matter of fact, even a rate of 13 per cent is only attractive for depositors who do not include interest income in their tax declaration, and pay therefore only 28.5 per cent tax deductable at source. However, with deposits costing that much, and liquidity rations at their current level, ordinary bank loans cannot cost less than 15 to 16 per cent. Small and medium banks, which pay somewhat more to depositors, must also charge their customers accordingly. It is small wonder that borrowers have to pay an effective 18 to 20 per cent in some cases (including commitment fee etc.)

Bank profits

While banks may — or may not — be earning too much, or paying too high salaries, or investing too much in their premises, one must realize that cuts in bank profits or expenses cannot reduce the costs of credit dramatically as long as deposits must be paid at least 1 per cent a month. That the Bank of Israel is indeed competing with the commercial banks for the people's money has been amply shown by the record bid for the short-term loan, which amounted to over IL37m. last week, and could easily assume bigger dimensions if the banks had not provided a worthwhile alternative for keeping the public's cash funds.

The obvious questions are: how can businessmen pay such exorbitant interest rates, and why must such high interest be paid to the public for its cash. The answer to both is, of course, rather simple: because prices are rising at a rate currently estimated at 8 to 10 per cent annually. A man investing in the short-term loan with that fabulous yield is actually getting on his money an interest of at most 1 per cent net. A depositor getting less than 12 per cent gross may be actually losing in terms of purchasing power.

On the other hand, a businessman paying, say, 16 per cent on a bank loan takes into account that the raw materials, or other assets, financed by that loan will partake in the general price advance, providing him with an extra big profit margin. He also considers that anyway over one-half of the high cost of credit — affecting his profit — is eventually footed by the tax authorities. And — possibly — he consoles himself by the reflection, that the cheap "directed" and "export" credits he is able to obtain at 6 to 9 per cent interest cost him effectively less than nothing. While the exact calculation depends on the respective firm's individual position, the general consequence is that the *real* impact of the seemingly forbidding interest rates on a concern's profitability is rather small.

Incidentally, this vicious circle is a recapitulation of the experience we had several years ago with credit linking, which was for a while assumed to provide a foolproof check on inflation — until it turned out that an economy in which all wages and prices are linked offers no resistance whatsoever to inflationary pressure, because nobody needs to be concerned about it. Similarly the interest brakes must fail in an economy operating on a cost-plus basis, with prices, wages, tax and profit rates adjusted accordingly, and with liquidity provided galore by borrowing abroad and by the government budget. If the current trend continues, the short-term yield could well be in need of another upping before long — with no more effect from the last time.

New floating dock plan approved

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Ministers of Finance and Transport recently approved the construction of another large floating dock, for export, by the Israel Shipyards. The yard manager, Yisrael Libertovski, said here that the move followed the successful construction and profitable sale of the first 20,000-ton lifting capacity dock by the yard.

Hongkong Communists say Capital leaving Taiwan

HONGKONG (Ans). — CHINESE businessmen here say that there has been an appreciable flight of capital from Taiwan to Hongkong following the Washington-Peking detente.

The Communist "Ta Kung Pao," Hongkong's leading left-wing newspaper and a mouthpiece of local Communist and leftist business circles, claims that more than $15m. have been transferred to Hongkong from Taiwan in the past few weeks.

The newspaper claimed that the "inflow of funds from Taiwan was rising and that over $500,000 was moving into Hongkong from Taiwan daily.

"Part of the capital coming here belongs to high Taiwan officials or powerful businessmen," the English-language Communist weekly said. "Some of it may also also be funds withdrawn by overseas Chinese and Chinese residents in Hongkong persuaded to invest in Taiwan."

Non-political Chinese business circles consider the report exaggerated. They say that the uncertainty and demoralising effect caused by the initial announcement of President Nixon's impending visit to Communist China has been "compensated" for by the subsequent Washington announcement of Secretary of State William Rogers, that U.S. will support a "two-Chinas" policy in the U.N.

An even greater encouragement to Taipei businessmen was the subsequent attack on this position by Peking.

Business and Finance

IDBI keeps on expanding its funds

Jerusalem Post Economic Editor

RECENT authorization by the board of U.S. Export-Import Bank of another $5m. in credit to the Industrial Development Bank brings the aggregate amount of credit obtained by the IDBI from Eximbank (or from other American banks on the strength of Eximbank's guarantee) to over $46m., all of which was granted during the past four years.

The Eximbank credits are repayable over five years at an effective rate of interest of about 6 per cent, and are linked to purchase of American equipment. The IDBI resorted to that credit source after it ran out of Development Loan Fund and Coolie Fund money, also provided by the American government, but at more convenient terms (lower interest and longer repayment period). Loans from the World Bank are also both for longer periods and not tied to purchase from a specified source but the amounts which have been made available to IDBI — $60m. hitherto — do not cover the growing demand.

Half used

While most of the above credits has been committed by IDBI for its clients, only one-half of them ($36m. of the World Bank funds, and $18m. of the Eximbank credits) has been used up, since it takes usually quite a time until the equipment is actually ordered and supplied. Major orders financed by Eximbank credits include generators for the Israel Electric Corporation, and machinery for the Arad chemical concern totalling about $20m.

The IDBI lending activity, which slowed up somewhat in the last year, again expanded in 1971. In the first half of this year the amount of loans outstanding increased IL126m., i.e. 13 per cent. During the first seven months of this year disbursements amounted to IL183m. as compared to IL217m. in the whole of 1970, while the respective figures of new loans approved were IL276m. and IL206m. As a result, the balance of loans approved but not yet paid out soared from IL247m. at the end of December to IL347m. at the end of July last.

More credits

In order to finance that expansion, and to prepare for more requirements in the next years, IDBI has negotiated a number of substantial foreign credits, on top of the above, in Britain, Belgium, France, Canada, South Africa, Austria, with several more in the offing. However, most of the money is to be raised in form of capital notes, to be subscribed by the Israel Treasury to the tune of IL467m. in course of 1971-1973 and by increasing the bank's own share capital. Another $20m. of preferred 7.5 per cent cumulative shares is to be issued shortly, and is expected to be placed in the U.S. by the Capital for Israel Organization over the next two years or so. By the end of 1973 IDBI's own means are expected to top IL1,000m., more than double the amount it had at the end of 1970.

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Airmailed every Tuesday from Jerusalem, this newspaper keeps its readers abroad abreast of all the major events in Israel and the Middle East. It supplies the background facts and the analytical interpretations that help to understand the rapid day-to-day developments in this area. Each week's issue contains the highlights of the news and features that have appeared during the six preceding days in THE JERUSALEM POST daily.

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THE REHOVOT CONFERENCE on URBANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

will open at the Wise Auditorium of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, on Monday, August 16, at 6.00 p.m.

Opening Remarks: Mr. ABBA EBAN, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chairman of the Rehovot Conferences

Greetings: Heads of the sponsoring organizations and representatives of the participants

Message: Mrs. GOLDA MEIR, Prime Minister

Keynote Address: Mr. DAVID MORSE, Senior Consultant, United Nations Development Programme

— Entrance by invitation only —

PLENARY MEETINGS

will be held in the Wix Auditorium, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot

Tuesday, August 17 — 9.30 a.m.—5.30 p.m.
Wednesday, August 18 — 9.30 a.m.—5.30 p.m.
Tuesday, August 24 — 9.30 a.m.—1.00 p.m.

— The public is invited to attend —

WORKING GROUPS

will meet at the Feinberg Graduate School, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot

Sunday, August 22 — 9.30 a.m.—5.30 p.m.
Monday, August 23 — 9.30 a.m.—5.30 p.m.

— The public is invited to attend —

CLOSING CEREMONY

will be held at the Wix Auditorium, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot on Tuesday, August 24, at 6.30 p.m.

Address: Mr. ZE"EV SHAREF, Minister of Housing

Concluding Remarks: Mr. ABBA EBAN

— Entrance by invitation only —

Stalin scored in latest biography

By HENRY SHAPIRO

MOSCOW (UPI). — Advocates of the political rehabilitation of Josef Stalin will find little support in a new, official and largely negative biography of the late tyrant which describes his massive "errors" and the extensive harm he caused this country.

The biography, the latest official word on Stalin, appeared in the form of a 2¼-page article in the ponderous "Soviet encyclopaedia of history," published by the Academy of Sciences.

Typical of the encyclopaedia's line is a reprinting of Lenin's so-called "Last testament," a letter in which the Soviet founder from his death bed declared Stalin unfit for office and demanded the Central Committee fire him. "Stalin... has concentrated unlimited power in his hands... He is too crude... an intolerable flaw in the office of General Secretary," Lenin wrote.

"For this reason I propose the comrades think of a way of removing Stalin and replace him with a man who in all respects differs from Stalin and is superior to him in patience, loyalty, politeness, attentiveness to comrades and is less capricious."

But by the time Lenin wrote his testament, Stalin was already in control of the Central Committee, which kept him on the job. Stalin suppressed Lenin's letter, which was not made public here until Nikita Khrushchev read it to the Communist Party Congress after Stalin's death.

Among other charges:

- Stalin considered himself "infallible."
- He violated "the principles of collective leadership, he restricted democracy, grossly violated Socialist legality, waged massive repression against outstanding party, state, and military leaders which caused great harm to the party, state, army and nation."
- Contrary to the memoirs of some wartime military leaders which minimized Stalin's military errors, the current encyclopaedia said "he committed serious miscalculations in estimating the timing of a possible attack by Nazi Germany."

Sudan accuses Russians of violating pacts

KHARTOUM (Reuter). — Certain Socialist countries have violated economic bilateral agreements with Sudan, Mr. Mohammed Idris, Minister of State for the Economy, told the Khartoum daily newspaper "Al Ayam" on Thursday.

While criticizing the Soviet Union, he singled out China and Yugoslavia for praise for having respected their agreements.

He said the Soviet Union has sold Sudanese cotton at lower prices in markets which were direct, traditional and substantial buyers. It had offered rebates of up to 10 per cent.

Jazz flutist Herbie Mann, who is in Israel with his orchestra for a series of Israel Festival concerts, is interviewed for Galei Zahal by Uri Lotan last week. His last concert is tonight at the Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv. (I.P.P.A.)

Sharm saplings successful; second planting planned

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Several hundred saplings, planted experimentally at Sharm e-Sheikh last spring, are doing well. And the Jewish National Fund is planning a new planting next spring, according to J.N.F. spokesman Bezalel Amikam.

He told *The Jerusalem Post* that the young trees — date palms, tamarisks and acacias, were planted in the area. At first they were irrigated with drinking water, which is at a premium in the arid area. After they took root, the soldiers gradually put them on less potable water, such as dishwater and after-car-wash water, and the trees are thriving.

Mr. Amikam said that the next batch would be planted in civilian surroundings at the tourism and vacation sites at Sharm.

At the other end of the country, 300 "Cedars of the Lebanon" saplings brought from "a neighbouring country" have acclimatized very well at the J.N.F. tree nursery at Kuneitra in the Golan Heights. They will shortly be planted in Golan settlements and in various places in Upper Galilee. A previous batch of cedars, planted in the Safed hills, have already grown several metres, he said.

A recent press tour to the new security roads built by the J.N.F. to girdle Mt. Hermon was taken through J.N.F. woods near Safed. Mr. Amikam said that the Fund is particularly pleased with this forest in which a tourist couple recently got lost, "just like in a real forest." The fire lines through the forest have been turned into (unpaved) roads, which are negotiable by vehicles, though very dusty.

On the way back to Haifa, the tour took the North Road which stretches along the Lebanese border in Upper Galilee. There, the regional director of the Fund's Soil Clearing Department, Simha Soloweitchik, pointed out new soil-clearing operations being carried out for the border settlements by the J.N.F. near Margaliot and Avivim, two settlements which have suffered much from the terrorists. The work is being carried out by specially imported machines which root out and "harvest" the rocks from the reddish-brown soil with a great saving of labour. The cleared plots will be planted as deciduous fruit orchards, which do particularly well in the cool, rainy mountain region.

The orchards in the area yield bumper crops of five to six tons of fruit per dunam. "One dunam next to their settlement is worth ten down in the Hula Valley for the settlers, because this land is right outside their door, and they don't need to go the long way back and forth to work it," Mr. Soloweitchik noted.

The J.N.F. has also completed an additional network of "security roads" between the orchards and the frontier they border, along which the Army patrols regularly and checks for sabotage incursions.

The Arabs in the area call Mt. Hermon "The Old Man," because of its imposing height and the "beard" of white snow it wears much of the year. In Jewish legend, the mountain was raised to its impassable heights by God to keep Moses from entering the Promised Land. According to the legend, Moses argued when he was told that he would not be permitted to cross the Jordan. God relented, telling Moses he could enter if he could find a way in without crossing the river. Moses went north, beyond the Jordan's sources, but as he started crossing the hillock, God raised it gradually until Moses gave up.

Numbers stymie Labour Party's leadership bureau

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Internal squabbles on Thursday prevented the Labour Party from submitting a new leadership bureau to the party Central Committee meeting. Instead, Party Secretary-General Israel Yeshayahu told the meeting a special Central Committee session will meet tomorrow to approve the bureau, the main policy-making forum — which has swollen considerably beyond the original membership of 51 set by the party convention in April.

The latest number is somewhere between 81 and 84. But various groups — like the youth section, the younger leadership, the Haifa Branch, ex-Ahdut Ha'avoda and ex-Rafi are still dissatisfied with the ratio accorded them by the party bosses. Tel Aviv Mayor Yehoshua Rabinowitz has played a major role in the bargaining with the pressure groups.

The younger section of the party has now come up with the number of 101, which it believes will satisfy everyone, particularly its own group which claims at least nine members since it holds 10 per cent of the Central Committee. Ex-Rafi is near revolt after the allocation of 20 seats to ex-Ahdut Ha'avoda while it has only 15. It is thought that eventually the two factions will get near-identical representation.

Transport workers rap 'flags of convenience'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The 30th Congress of the International Federation of Transport Workers (ITF) ended its recent meeting in Vienna by strongly condemning the terrorist attack on an Israel-bound tanker in the Red Sea last May. It also decided on measures to restrict the use of flags of convenience by ship owners, reports the Secretary-General of the Israel Seamen's Union, Chief Engineer Hain Zucker, who returned from Vienna last week.

The Congress of the Federation, which represents four million transport workers in 80 countries, resolved to take stringent measures against the exploitation of "flags of convenience" by ship owners seeking to underpay their crews. Mr. Zucker proposed the establishment of a special fund to "put teeth" into the resolution, and pledged £1,000 on behalf of his Union. Others promised to follow suit.

After discussing the attack on the Israel-bound "Coral Sea," the Congress resolved to "take all measures necessary to ensure that all ships arrive safely in their ports of destination." The ITF also requested "concerted action by the U.N. and the maritime nations against armed aggression aimed at trading ships and their crews."

The ITF, which has in the past condemned sky-jacking, passed a resolution expressing "great concern at the recent piratical forced diversion by the Libyan authorities, with the concurrence of the Maltese authorities, of BOAC flight 045 on July 21, proceeding from Rome to Khartoum, with the subsequent forced removal of certain passengers in contravention of general practice and of the spirit of the Hague convention of December, 1970." It called on all its affiliates to "take appropriate and severe industrial action" accompanied by demonstrations against the Libyan and Maltese authorities.

The ITF resolved to work for the complete elimination of the "temptation" of operating ships cheaply under flags of convenience, whose countries do not enforce contracts assuring reasonable pay and conditions to ships' crews.

The ITF resolved to make the use of these flags conditional on high pay and improved social benefits in line with those paid by the developed maritime countries.

To reinforce its resolve, the maritime section of the ITF decided to boycott and refuse services in ports to all ships flying flags of convenience whose crews are not employed under a new contract to be drawn up shortly by the ITF. It also decided to establish information centres in principal harbours in the U.S. and Europe, which will collect data on such ships.

If the ITF succeeds in enforcing new labour contracts for sailors on ships sailing under flags of convenience by imposing boycotts and withholding services in ports throughout the world, this may bring about a revolution in the shipping industry, and will certainly either raise freight costs or lower owners' profits. It may also lead to the withdrawal of older ships from service if their crews must be paid the kind of wages that Swedish and other seamen from the developed countries enjoy.

The Israel Union recently took up the cudgels against the use of flags of convenience and exploitation of foreign crews by some Israeli shippers.

Arab teachers refuse jobs with Beduin

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A group of 28 Arab teachers who recently completed their training at a seminar here have refused to accept appointments among the Negev Beduin. They object to being "exiled" to the Negev while others get jobs nearer home.

The 28, men and women, were among 170 who graduated from the seminar for Arab teachers here. They were called to the seminar recently for their teaching appointments, and were met by Education Minister Yigal Allon's Adviser on Arab Affairs, Uri Thon, the Mukhtar of the Abu Rabia tribe in the Negev, Hassan Abu Rabia, and representatives of the teachers' union and of the school inspector in the Negev.

Mr. Thon told the teachers that the Education Ministry was making efforts to raise the educational standards of Beduin children. About 2,500 Beduin children were now studying in 16 Negev schools, but only seven of their 103 teachers were qualified.

He promised the graduates that after two years service they would be given posts near their own homes and that meanwhile they would be enabled to take advanced studies at the Negev University.

The Mukhtar also appealed to the teachers. A stormy discussion ensued, and one of the teachers asked why they were to be "exiled" in this way.

When it became clear that the teachers would not budge, the Mukhtar left the meeting angrily.

Readers' letters

STAY PUT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I hope that the pressure of the U.S. State Department on Israel, through the visit by Mr. Sisco will not result in Israel agreeing to take steps that it will regret. While I have every confidence in the Government of Israel and in the wisdom of their decisions, I think it does not hurt for them to know that there are millions of Jews and supporters of Israel who are prepared to back Israel even if it does not accede to the U.S. request.

Israel is now in the most secure position geographically, that it has had since its existence. There is no reason why it should withdraw one inch from any of the territory now occupied by it, until such time as there has been a peace agreement ironed out, face to face, by the parties involved. So long as Egypt refuses to sit down with Israel, one cannot give credence to its bald statement that it is willing to make peace with Israel. You can not make peace with someone you are not prepared to meet.

It must not be forgotten that in 1962, when Sadat was merely an assistant of Nasser, he said, "Israel is an artificial and abnormal state, without historical connection to its land. If we persist in our unwillingness to put up with it, the whole world will get tired of supporting it." There is no indication that he has changed his mind. We must also not forget that very recently, in 1971, the newspaper "Al Ahram," that usually speaks for the Egyptian Government, said: "The defined goals prevailing in the Arab arena at this stage, are two only: Annulment of the results of the aggression of 1967 — by the withdrawal of Israel from all territories it conquered in that year; annulment of the results of the aggression of 1948 — by the annulment of Israel altogether." We have no evidence that Egypt has changed its mind.

Recently when a cease-fire was agreed upon it didn't take many minutes before the Egyptians and the Russians started moving Sams toward the Canal. Complaints to the United States and to the United Nations made no difference. If Israel now moves back 25 miles as requested, what assurance has it that these 25 miles will not be filled with Egyptian and Russian troops and with all types of destructive equipment. If Egypt is sincere in its desire to open the Suez Canal and is not just trying to obtain by diplomacy what it cannot obtain by war, then why doesn't Egypt accept the U.S. guarantee that Israel will not interfere with the opening of the Canal. Israel has never broken its word. It is obvious that Egypt wants to send its troops across the Canal as a first step in doing something further. Then, there is always the question that, no matter how willing the U.S. Government at this moment is to help Israel, there will be an election in 1972 and nothing that the present Government can do, can bind the persons who will then be elected. Even if the Israeli Government feels that the pressure on it is so great that it must accept a deal of 110 Phantoms in consideration of moving back 25 miles, then I hope they will say that they will move back when the 110 Phantoms have been delivered. To merely get an agreement that they will be delivered at some future date, and to move back now, doesn't do very much good. 110 Phantoms take a long time to deliver.

Israel is now in a strong position. Egypt should realize that you cannot go to war three times and constantly win the war by diplomacy after you have lost it on the battlefield. Israel should stay where it is until there has been a peace conference and an agreement at that conference.

HENRY S. ROSENBERG

Toronto, August 4.

National Insurance Institute
HAMOSSAD LEBITUAH LEUMI

WARNING* TO EMPLOYERS!

Insurance premiums for employees for August, are due on the 15th of the month. If premiums are not paid within 10 days of the publication of this warning, the National Insurance Institute will be entitled to increase premiums by 20 per cent.

* In accordance with para. 179(A) of the National Insurance Law (consolidated version) — 1968.

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Polish planners still stuck in ideological strait-jacket

Polish leader Edward Gierek has granted limited reforms to the shipyard workers of Gdansk, since they rioted last December, but he has made it clear he is not going to be any more tolerant of dissent than his predecessor, Wladyslaw Gomulka. This is the opinion of 'Forum Features' correspondent Simon Lawrence, one of the first Western journalists to visit the Baltic trouble-spot since last year's riots.

WARSAW (FWF). — THINGS have changed in Gdansk, the city up on Poland's Baltic coast where the workers' riots began last December. The army has rebuilt the party headquarters building that was burned to the ground by angry strikers, but the policemen who stand guard at the door have not forgotten that some of their comrades were strung up from the lamp-posts seven months ago and that their killers have gone unpunished.

In the shipyards where the troubles started, the workers have managed to obtain a number of limited reforms, like better social amenities and new union leaders. The government of Edward Gierek is still very conscious of their strength. The workers of Poznan helped Gomulka to come to power in 1956; the workers of the Baltic coast brought about his fall in 1970 and set in motion a radical reshuffle in the party executive and a change of direction in social and economic policy.

But it would be wild-eyed optimism to think that the workers of Gdansk have managed to change the Polish system in any fundamental way. The threat that hangs over Poland, as always, is that if the reformers move too fast or a Dubcek emerges, the Russians will drive their tanks over the border. And not only the Russians. There is now firm evidence, not only that Gomulka invited the Russians to invade Poland last December to uphold his crumbling regime, but that the Czechs and the East Germans were particularly anxious to crush the stirrings of protest in Poland.

Perhaps the Czechs would have liked the chance to have taken their revenge for the fact that the Poles helped to suppress Dubcek's experiment in August 1968. One of the most depressing things about Eastern Europe is that it is the mutual jealousies and the old vendettas of the East European countries themselves, almost as much as the menace of the Red Army, that keeps them securely in the Russian grip. The Poles have a saying that their only friendly neighbour is the Baltic sea.

No Dubcek

Anyway, Gierek is no Dubcek. He has no desire to change the system, and his appointment of Zenon Novak, unswervingly loyal to Moscow, as his new ambassador to the Soviet Union, suggests that the team of bright young technocrats he has appointed to the planning committee will have only limited room for manoeuvre. Gierek has consolidated his own grip on the reins of power by steadily elbowing out the party officials most closely associated with Gomulka, and at the end of June he finally deprived General Moczar, the former security chief, of his executive powers. Moczar will take over the Control Council — a post without political importance — which means that he will supervise things like weights and measures instead of presiding over the building bristling with antennae that is the Ministry of the Interior.

Gierek has been receptive to some non-party elements, including the Catholic lay movement Pax (headed by the former fascist, Boleslaw Piasecki).

The December riots threw up a chain of strikers' committees that were able to exercise some influence over local social policies in the months that followed. The more flexible trade union leaders are still talking about "workers' participation", but the idea is anathema to the central planners and the more orthodox *apparatchiks*. The unions themselves are playing a slightly bigger part in the formulation of policy, and three union leaders have been appointed to the committees that will design the new five-year plan.

What happened in December showed Mr. Gierek and his colleagues the folly of the existing system of incentives and the need to make more concessions to consumers. The central problem for all Communist systems is how to persuade men to work, and low industrial productivity and an appallingly high rate of drunkenness (500,000 people are officially admitted to be absent from work each day through alcoholism) are the symptoms of a deep-seated apathy in the working population.

Polish leader Edward Gierek is greeted by Soviet boss Leonid Brezhnev during a visit to Moscow early this year.

Gomulka's experts devised a system of bonuses that was Kafkaesque in its complexity. Under the Gomulka system, only between 40 and 60 per cent of a man's total pay took the form of a basic salary. The rest was made up of a pile of separate bonuses that often had nothing to do with the individual worker's level of efficiency.

The bonus system was one of the things the workers revolted against in December. There is an intense debate going on in Warsaw at the moment about how it should be ironed out. Some union leaders would like to see the proportion of fixed salary to total wages lifted to 90 per cent. The most likely thing that will happen, is that there will be more emphasis on incentives for individual productivity.

Little for consumer

A stroll through the Warsaw state department stores will show that the present system does little for the consumer, and the craving for some variety and freedom of choice has led to the mushroom-growth of backyard factories and private shops like the ones that are clustered in the Bazar Rozyckiego. Here a girl typist will somehow scrape together two months' salary to buy a shoddily-made pair of boots copying London fashions.

Some of the wealthiest men in Poland are the proprietors of these stalls, leading a precarious existence at the margins of legality.

Gierek does not share his predecessor's obsessive concern with heavy industry, and the new government is encouraging the manufacture of consumer goods and increasing consumer imports from neighbouring countries. The most important decision was to step up car production to fill up the eerily empty streets of Poland's miniature cities.

Boredom, frustration

But it will be a long time before foreigners cease to be appalled by the boredom and frustration of daily life in Warsaw. The birth rate has dropped to 0.7 per cent (and the total population may actually be declining) because young couples cramped into tiny flats are reluctant to have children. Although in theory it is easy to get a permit to visit other countries, most would-be travellers are defeated by the fact that they are only allowed to buy $5 worth of foreign currency.

In the intellectual field students and lecturers have been cowed since the student riots of 1968 were brutally suppressed, and there is a minor pogrom being conducted against dissenting students at the University of Lodz at the moment.

Although Gierek has promised to root out "unworthy" people among the 1½ million members of the Polish Communist Party, and some observers have talked of the arrival of a new administrative "meritocracy" in the country, it is clear he is not going to be any more tolerant of dissent than his predecessor. Polish planners and intellectuals will still have to work within an ideological strait-jacket that will make it more difficult to resolve the continuing social discontents or the immense structural problems of the Polish economy.

U.S. students are strongly anti-Nixon

WASHINGTON (AP).— RESULTS of a U.S. campus poll released here on Wednesday indicate that 90 per cent of the 18-year-old students plan to vote in 1972 and 58 per cent of them want President Nixon defeated.

The same survey of 3,000 students on 60 different campuses in all areas of the nation showed: Marijuana use has made a startling 15 per cent surge forward over last year. General drug use also increased. There are fewer female virgins but more male virgins. Pollution has replaced the Vietnam War as the no. 1 concern of the college student.

The survey was conducted for "Playboy" magazine and was carried out without telling the students who sponsored it, the magazine announced. The poll showed that 41 per cent of the students replied affirmatively to the statement that "Nixon's doing poorly, I'd like him out" and 17 per cent said yes to the statement "he's doing so poorly I'll work actively to get him out."

Drug increase

On the use of marijuana, only 38 per cent said they had never used it as compared with 53 per cent in the 1970 survey. There also was some increase in the use of LSD, mescaline, cocaine and heroin, the survey showed.

Sexual activity remained virtually the same, the magazine reported, except that "there were five per cent fewer female virgins" than in 1970 and five per cent more male virgins than the year before. The magazine said 28 per cent of the males reported they were virgins as compared to 18 per cent in 1970 and 44 per cent of the women remained virgins as compared with 49 per cent the year before.

Students' concerns showed a marked change. Pollution, tied for second last year with racial conflict far behind the Vietnam War, moved into first place with 65 per cent of the students naming it their No. 1 concern. This year racial equality, for instance, dropped to seventh place with 35 per cent.

Soviet-India pact hastily revived in deep secrecy

MOSCOW (AP).— THE 20-year friendship treaty India and Russia signed last Monday was proposed by the Soviets two years ago, shelved because of India's internal political divisions, then recently revived by New Delhi.

Diplomatic sources gave this account last week and described the final breathtaking preparations for the treaty as "the best-kept secret in India since independence."

Impetus to conclude a pact was first provided by Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin in May, 1969, when in a speech in New Delhi he recommended solid guarantees for India's territorial integrity. Following up the speech, Soviet and Indian officials agreed in principle to some sort of Soviet guarantee that would be written into a treaty.

Then, in July, 1969, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was weakened politically by a split in her ruling Congress Party and Mrs. Gandhi considered it impossible for domestic political reasons to open public debate on a pact with the Soviets, or to sign a treaty until her position was stronger.

Behind-the-scenes preparations continued, however, and in August and September, 1969, a draft treaty text was prepared.

It is understood that high Soviet officials told the Indians at the time that they were aware of Mrs. Gandhi's difficulties and said that Moscow could wait until the time was right.

For more than 18 months the draft treaty collected dust.

The Congress Party's landslide election victory last March provided the Indian Prime Minister with the necessary strength and freedom to act on the Soviet offer.

Through the spring and early summer, as the crisis deepened in East Pakistan and relations between New Delhi and Dacca became more tense, the Indians began to consider reviving the treaty proposal.

Indian sources enumerate Pakistan's "bellicosity" in recent weeks, China's support of the Pakistanis, U.S. arms aid to Pakistan and President Nixon's July 15 announcement he would visit Peking as the factors weighed by Mrs. Gandhi when she decided to rush ahead with the treaty.

After some hasty diplomatic preparations in New Delhi, Mrs. Gandhi sent D.O. Dhar, India's Ambassador in Moscow until last June, on a mission to the Russian capital. She issued instructions that Dhar's voyage was to be kept a strict secret. He arrived in Moscow August 3 and in the following three days consulted with top Soviet officials, including Premier Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

It was at a meeting with Kosygin last August 15 that the final details of the treaty and its signing were completed. The 1969 draft was maintained almost intact and it was agreed Gromyko would fly to New Delhi last Sunday for the Monday signing.

Ceylon develops new rubber tree

COLOMBO, Ceylon (AP). — Ceylon's Rubber Research Institute has announced the development of a new rubber producing tree capable of surviving and growing under drought conditions. The discovery opens up the possibility of rubber being grown outside the traditional wet zone areas.

The semantics of 'expansionism'

PERSONAL POINT OF VIEW

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, in his recent warning to Israel against "expansionism," spoke of the 1948 Armistice Lines as permanent borders. DAVID KRIVINE takes issue with the Frenchman's definition, noting that none of the parties then considered the lines as permanent borders

ISRAEL has been warned by French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann that France "will resist any attempt by Israel to permanently expand its territory." Well we permanently expanded our territory in 1948, from zero to the Armistice lines. At that same time, the Hashemite Emirate expanded its territory (less permanently, we hope) across the Jordan river, seizing half Jerusalem. Egypt expanded its territory into Gaza.

None of the parties considered these lines as the true national borders of the nations in question, except Mr. Schumann. Had they thought differently, a peace treaty would have been signed there and then. The Arabs thought the Jews had too much; the Jews were ready to settle for what they held — but only for the sake of peace. That peace was not forthcoming: war came instead, not through any of our doing.

So what should the frontiers of Israel finally be? There is a simplified answer that appeals to busy men like Schumann, who do not want to look too closely at remote problems. It is the *status quo ante bellum*, the situation before the war — that is, the most recent war, the war of 1967. Why those particular borders? They are not natural frontiers, recognised by neighbouring countries, or blessed with the sanctity of time.

Artificial, contrived

They were improvised in the course of bargaining to suspend hostilities in 1949. They are artificial, contrived, shapeless, indefensible. They cut cities in two, they sealed Israel off into pockets. Jerusalem was one such pocket. Tel Aviv was another, wedged between Gaza and Kalkilya. The north of the country was cut off from the south by a waistline not half-a-dozen miles wide between the old Jordan border and the sea.

It was a border to tempt aggression. Israel could hold it because the Arabs were militarily incompetent. We may face a serious onslaught one day. It could be tomorrow, or next year, or in a hundred years. Any decision we now make to restore the 1967 lines will then turn out to have been an act of national suicide.

Presumably the merits of this treacherous territorial division, in the eyes of onlookers like Mr. Schumann, is that it separates areas inhabited in majority by Jews from areas inhabited by Arabs. Of course it does; whatever frontier is adopted would have done the same, because Jews will not go and settle in Arab territory — they would not be admitted They have to be within Israeli borders, and everything outside those borders belongs *ipso facto* to the Arabs.

Schumann's test

Mr. Schumann's test, so obvious to him that he applies it unthinkingly, is this: where people live (whether they are few or many), the land should come under their sovereignty. It is a convenient formula for the early birds, the established populations, the people who took possession in good time (and in full measure) of their national living-space.

It is a death-kiss for nations-in-the-making. Common fairness to Israel's cause requires that Mr. Schumann's principle should always be applied after, not before a people have settled in their national home — after the State-building process is complete. It is worth recalling that had the test been imposed too soon in the West, England would have belonged to the Ancient Britons (now called the Welsh) instead of the Anglo-Saxons; France would have belonged to the Iberians instead of the Aryan-speaking Celts; the U.S. would have belonged to the Red Indians, and who knows? Alsace-Lorraine might have belonged to the Germans.

So it is less than just to pose the question in Israel now, when a great majority of the Jewish people are still in exile. We must look ahead and see the complete nation, if we want to fix what its outer limits are to be for the next thousand years.

Consequences of exile

The point about the Jewish State is that it was avowedly and inevitably re-created in a country that was not empty, but inhabited (if scantily) by others. The reason is that the Jews had been exiled from their homeland, and during the lengthy period of that exile, all the world, every bit of it, was divided up — staked out by some claimant or other. Even places quite empty like Sinai, had one or more flags planted, by powers or half-powers that wanted to grab all they could while the going was good.

Price for lateness

The Jews came late, and the price was dear. The concept had to be explained that while over a dozen Arab states were being created out of the debris of the Turkish, British and French Empires over a geographical area larger than Europe, one state must be restored to the Jewish people — a small one (people kept asking how all the Jews could be got into it), but one having a clearly defined historical association with the Jewish people. That state was Palestine.

It was inhabited by Arabs, true. So was all the rest of the Middle East. Arabs were everywhere in this vast zone, because a vacuum always gets filled. It was plain from the very beginning that those Arabs who lived and chose to remain in Palestine would have to become a minority, dwelling under someone else's sovereignty. Is that a terrible tragedy? There are minorities in many countries. Of course, it is better to have sovereignty oneself. But it is easier for one per cent of the Arabs to be a minority in one per cent of the Middle East, when all the rest belongs to the Arabs — than for all the Jews to be a minority everywhere, with no Jewish State anywhere.

No dispossession

There is no talk of dispossessing anyone, Mr. Schumann should be reassured. In fixing Israel's final frontiers, nobody — neither the Israelis or anyone else — suggests shifting a single Arab from his home, possessions, properties or civic rights. All that is in question is, where does the legal sovereignty of the Israel State extend? Up to what limits can the Jewish people set up their tents, as of right?

And there is another thing which is not in question. Israel's sovereignty will not extend over an area larger in size than Palestine. On the contrary, the uttermost "aggressive," "imperialist," "expansionary" aim of the Israel Government is to secure a national home that should be smaller in size than Palestine, and involves giving up a great deal of Palestine to the Arabs — surfeited though they are with giant territories.

Giving up part of Palestine — Shechem (which the Arabs call Nablus), Shiloh, Bethlehem, Jericho; of course it means nothing to Mr. Schumann, whose heart is in Strasbourg and Metz. But if my great-grandfather had learned in his lifetime that when the State of Israel was restored, it would be freely offering to surrender for ever most of the tribal lands of Menashe, Ephraim, Benjamin and Judah (not to mention Reuven and Gad across the Jordan, which we gave up, though Herut did not) — he would have received this information with incredulity. He might have called for excommunication of Golda Meir's Cabinet. Many generations of Jews who died with the name of the Messiah on their lips must be turning in their graves at this God-defying, prophesy-betraying, voluntary carve-up of the Land of Israel.

Really contraction

Their belief, Mr. Schumann, is the viewpoint of the Jewish people to the present day. Therefore what Israel did in the Labour Party's "verbal doctrine," what Israel's Prime Minister offered in her interview with "The Times" of London is not to "permanently expand its territory," as you say, but to permanently contract its territory. Most Arabs will not be under Israel's sovereignty at all. Some Arabs have been living in Israel since it was founded, and Mr. Schumann accepts that. The Arabs who are not under Israeli administration at this moment will not be annexed. The movement is in the opposite direction, not "expansion," but contraction. What we are offering is that 600,000 Arabs shall say, "We used to be under Israeli rule but are no more" (and I wonder how many will be adding nostalgically, "It wasn't so bad, earning a good living for a change.")

Here then is the gap between Mr. Schumann and the Israel people. He says that restoring Golan and Jerusalem to the Jewish State is "expansion." We say giving up Judaea and Samaria is contraction. He thinks that a people wanting an area less than one-twentieth the size of France for its national home (out of an Arab continent twenty times as big as France) is an aggressor. We disagree; and — I think — all history speaks with us.

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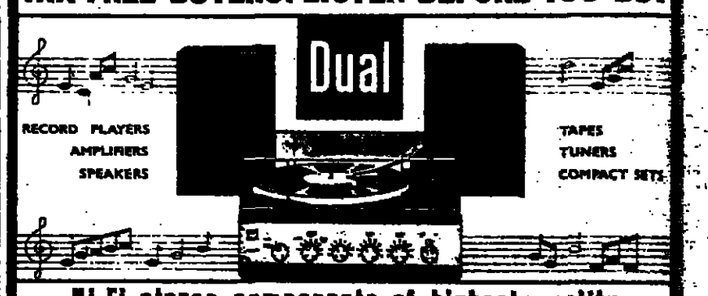

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Newcomers know the peril

By Lea Levavi
Special to The Jerusalem Post

New immigrants from affluent countries bring with them not only tax-free privileges and up-to-date consumer equipment, but also in many cases an attitude toward the "environment" which is probably some years ahead of the average Israeli's. Having enjoyed the benefits of a highly industrialized society, they are also more conscious of its disadvantages, and of the perils of uncontrolled development.

TEL AVIV.— TEN new immigrants, mostly Americans, are among the most active fighters against the growing problems of noise and air pollution in Israel. They are part of a group of about 40 persons who, as a result of publicity in *The Jerusalem Post* last year contacted Malraz (the Public Council for the Prevention of Noise and Air Pollution) and offered their help in solving these problems, to which Israelis are not generally alerted.

"I think local problems have to be solved on the local level," David Sivan, secretary of Malraz, explained when I visited his Tel Aviv office last week. Mr. Sivan, assisted only by a part-time secretary, works all day and most nights running the Council's nation-wide affairs "with enough work for 20 people and not enough money to pay our salaries."

As a result of the interest expressed by these groups, Mr. Sivan has tried to establish Malraz branches around the country. Such branches, run by volunteers, could bring problems before municipal officials, government agencies and local "sources" of noise and pollution. But his success has been disappointingly limited:

"I can't be everywhere and I really need volunteer workers who can run their own chapters and get along by themselves with only general guidance from me. That's hard for immigrants, who have their own problems getting settled and who often don't know the language, or their way around. I had hoped to interest veteran settlers in working together with the immigrants but so far this has not materialized. The veterans say they are too busy. Besides, it isn't easy to bring the two worlds (immigrants and Israelis) together, though I had wanted Malraz to do that."

Jerusalem chapter

Though disappointed in Malraz's limited success in organizing branches, Mr. Sivan is proud of the progress which has been made in organizing the Council's Jerusalem chapter. The groundwork was laid by a letter he received from Professor Ralph Kramer, a visiting lecturer from California at the Hebrew University School of Social Work. Professor Kramer, whose specialty is community organizations said he might be able to help Malraz organize chapters. After a meeting between the two, and more encouraging letters from immigrants, it was decided to plan a founding meeting of the Jerusalem chapter. Invitations were sent to more than 30 immigrants who had offered to help Malraz, and to many veteran settlers, but the total attendance at the founding meeting, held in late February, was 15. Of these, 12 were new immigrants.

On the same day as Professor Kramer's letter arrived, Mr. Sivan got a phone call from Helen Goldberg — a public-spirited woman past 70 — who wanted to volunteer her services to Malraz. It turned out that she was Professor Kramer's mother-in-law and that she had called without knowing that her son-in-law had written. Mrs. Goldberg set out energetially to set up a Malraz chapter in Tel Aviv, but passed away in the meantime.

"The Kramers and I hope that her memory will inspire others to get involved in Malraz."

Strategy

We were interrupted by a telephone call:

"That was Dr. Falk, a clinical psychologist who just returned to Israel after studying in the United States. He is one of our active people in Jerusalem." He had called to arrange a lunch appointment with Mr. Sivan to plan "strategy" for a meeting in which they would bring pollution problems before the Director-General of the Transport Ministry.

"The people who plan development tend to think in economic, rather than human, terms. They fail to consider the effects on the man sitting on his porch and breathing polluted air or suffering from unnecessary noise. But if the citizens show they care, the planners will have to listen."

But does the public care?

"I can show you thick files of letters from citizens and organizations all over the country, asking our help in fighting pollution or noise problems which affect them. We try our best, but with no money there is a limit to what we can do. We suggest they join Malraz, but they're too busy. We suggest they take legal action to solve their problem but, when they find out we cannot finance it, they often lose interest. When we try to raise money, we get no response — which is why we are now at a situation where there is no money to pay our salaries."

Malraz, founded in 1962, suspended its activities between 1967 and 1970 for lack of funds; a small budget is theoretically available from the Government.

In addition to Jerusalem, Malraz now has chapters in Haifa and Beersheba but little seems to be accomplished:

Three new immigrants in Rishon Lezion, all Americans employed at Bedek in Lod, want to start a Malraz chapter there but so far no veteran settlers have been found to work with them.

"I would start the chapter anyway if I could find a few more interested immigrants, but without long-time residents it will be hard."

Mr. Sivan kept emphasizing the stake we all have in the problems Malraz is trying to solve:

"Take the airport at Lod. Why should an airport like this be in the most heavily-populated area? In a few years, as we get more and bigger planes coming into Lod, the noise in the area will be unbearable."

Those interested are urged to contact the Public Council for the Prevention of Noise and Air Pollution, P.O.B. 6335, Tel Aviv; Telephone 241307.

WEE WOMEN

"Why don't you let off steam outside? I don't think it will bother the ecology."

Moslem model upsets community but will stay on the job

By Yoel Dar
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Suhair Sharif Hani

ACRE. — THE Arab population within the walls of Old Acre have still not stopped talking about a beautiful local girl, a Moslem, who recently left her job in a bank to become the country's first Arab fashion model. Some people have made threatening phone calls and even face to face threats, warning her to give up the profession. One Acre resident told me that "we might have got used to a local girl becoming a model, as we have to other social phenomena of modern times, but we cannot allow a Moslem girl from a religious family to walk through the alleys of this town in hot pants and mini skirts."

The girl, Suhair Sharif Hani, 19 years old, told *The Post* that her parents and relatives had urged her to "give up this madness" but she had rejected their plea. "I shall carry on," the glamorous new model stressed.

Suhair is over 1.70 metres tall, slim, with long blonde hair which reaches down to her waist. She was born in Acre and studied at the Terra Santa Convent High School. She speaks four languages fluently: Arabic, Hebrew, English and French.

After passing her matriculation examinations she started working at the Discount Bank in Haifa as a clerk. "What attracted you to modelling?" I asked when I met her in an Acre cafe. "I was fascinated by this profession since childhood," she said. "During the past few years I used to go to Nahariya and the Dan Carmel Hotel in Haifa, to watch fashion shows. One day, in the bank, I read an advertisement in a Hebrew weekly on a fashion model course being opened in Tel Aviv. The conditions were that applicants must be good looking, tall, slim and holders of matriculation certificates. I went to Tel Aviv after I had sent several photos, and was one of the 12 girls among 45 who started the course, who managed to finish it. It lasted three months and we were taught manners, deportment, speaking on the phone, make-up and how to wear clothes.

"The course gave me a lot. Before it I was sure I knew how to walk but not how to really put things across," she said. She added that she had considered the possible reaction of her tradition-bound community. "It is not easy to pave a new road. When I used to return to Acre late at night from Tel Aviv I used to hear my friends and neighbours gossip about me." Her parents had been aware of her plans and had supported them, but they had changed their minds under the influence of the neighbourhood.

"I am no longer living with them and have moved in with an old aunt of mine. This woman, a teacher, who is a spinster, understands me and helps me," she said.

For the future she hopes to become a famous fashion model, and represent Israel abroad. "I think I have what it takes to be a successful mannequin," Suhair said.

Does she have a special style? "No, I am ready to wear anything fashionable," Suhair replied. Why had she chosen this particular profession? "In our country today you can see Arab girls working as teachers, doctors, clerks, factory workers or students. I am the first Arab girl in Israel to become a model. I do not mind the reaction in Acre, I am determined and believe in myself, and hope that other Arab girls will follow in my footsteps," she said.

One of her relatives told her, after she had refused to give up her new profession, that an old Arab proverb says "time will be your judge." "I agree with him," Suhair said, "and time will prove that I chose well."

Twenty-five boys and girls, all war orphans, left Lod by Sabena for Brussels last week, where they will spend a month in a summer camp at the invitation of the Jewish Community of Belgium. The trip is under the auspices of the Rehabilitation Centre of the Ministry of Defence.

Women's lib march in London price war

By Judy Carr
Special to The Jerusalem Post

LONDON. — ENGLISH housewives have no Government or Histadrut price bureau or authoritative consumers' organizations to which to appeal about the rapidly rising prices of food in shops and supermarkets. Whereas in Israel these organizations check prices and provide a forum for complaints, housewives in England have no such institutions to take up their cause.

In England prices are not even the same from shop to shop or district to district. In one town prices will be dearer than in another and even in the same supermarket various items will change from day to day.

The British Ministry of Agriculture recently issued a report saying that housewives were beating the price rises by shopping for bargains — shopping around. The shoppers themselves denied this hotly and a correspondent of the "Financial Times" pointed out that by the time you have paid for your motor fuel, bus fares or shoe leather, shopping around for bargains is not worth it.

A branch of Women's Lib in Chiswick, in London, have decided to act. The women are demonstrating daily in the main shopping centre of Chiswick, parading banners on which differing prices for the same items in different shops are clearly written.

Counting pence

"Old-age pensioners," a woman calls through a loudspeaker. "Did you go through two world wars to go hungry in the price war?" The women speak scornfully about the huge profits made by chain firms while the ordinary housewives are counting their pence.

An organization helping deprived children proved that mothers receiving welfare benefits could not afford to feed and clothe their children and were taking jobs on the side, which is forbidden if you are receiving a welfare allowance. If caught they are fined £30 (IL250) by the magistrate and if they cannot pay they are sent to jail and their children taken from them.

Women's Lib certainly have something to shout about in England. Possibly the reason why Israel has no Women's Lib is because she has the Histadrut, the Working Women's Council and the several consumer organizations.

Chilean heart transplant patient dies

SANTIAGO, Chile (Reuter). — LATIN America's only surviving heart transplant patient, Nelson Orellana, 24, died in hospital at Valparaiso yesterday, a hospital bulletin said.

He received the heart of 17-year-old Pedro Contreras at Valparaiso Naval Hospital in October, 1968.

Orellana, a tailor's apprentice, was never able to lead a completely normal life after his operation, though he left hospital several times and, in 1969, even travelled as far as Buenos Aires, about 1,600 kms. from here.

The hospital bulletin said he died quietly in his sleep during the night, just 48 days short of his third year of survival. The donor, Pedro Contreras, was a young worker who died after being kicked on the head during a football game.

Sex films hit Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR (ANS).— "SEX And Life" has come to Malaysia's somewhat puritanical cinemas, and judging from the full house signs, the public has been waiting for it for a long time.

Ticket touts are asking up to double the box office price for a chance to see this pseudo-documentary Japanese movie, the first of three films released for "adults only" audiences under new censorship arrangements which started three weeks ago.

"People come hoping to see a blue film," said an official of the Cathay Theatre Organisation, "But 'I Am Curious (Yellow)' will never be shown in this country."

Perhaps not, but enough 18-year-olds and over are sufficiently curious to keep "Sex And Life" booked out for up to two days in advance — a rare thing in Malaysia. And the touts, an even rarer phenomenon, are getting what they ask.

Another X-rated film, "The Crazy Desire," whose storyline apparently is a plot by two sadistic sybarites to kill the rich-widow heroine through over-exertions in bed, is doing an equally brisk trade for Cathay's rival, Show Brothers.

The third "adults only" movie is, appropriately "Fanny Hill." More than 120,000 people are reported to have seen it so far in the provincial towns of Penang and Johore Bahru. Many of the patrons in Johore Bahru come from nearby Singapore.

Malaysia's censors used to be among the strictest in Southeast Asia, and certainly none of the three films would cause any excitement in Hongkong or Manila.

Even under the new arrangements the films have been heavily cut, although not as heavily as they would have been in the past. The public does not seen to mind.

"Any film would do as well at the moment," the spokesman for one company said, "but after people have seen a few, they will probably be bored."

But Malaysian film goers may not get a chance. The government has not yet announced that the new system is permanent, and the policy is still being reviewed by the Home Affairs Ministry.

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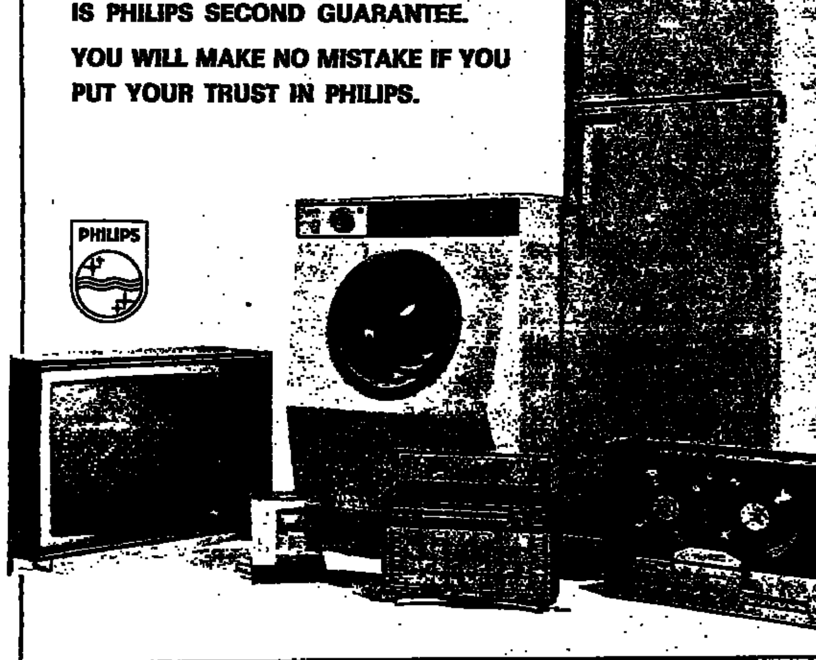

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FRIDAY'S PRESS

U.S. mediation

Ha'aretz (non-party), commenting on U.S. mediation efforts, says: "If Washington wishes to be accepted as a mediator between Israel and Egypt, she should not submit plans of her own. Mediation ought to be founded on an attempt to limit the gap in the differences of opinion between the parties. During his recent visit, Mr. Sisco created an impression of one-sidedness."

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) cautions against belittling the influence of U.N. resolutions on Israel's image in the world. "It is important that Israel's appearance in the U.N. should not be merely defensive. It should be one which would prove Israel's sincere desire for peace, and her readiness to contribute greatly towards a settlement which would consider both the Arabs' demands and Israel's security considerations."

Davar (Histadrut) is not surprised that the Jews of Georgia have become the focus of the campaign to permit emigration to Israel. "It was obvious from the outset that this campaign would be conducted with special vigour by members of this community, which has ever been noted for its tradition of national pride."

Omer (Histadrut) views this week's hunt for terrorists in the Gaza Strip as a new phase in the campaign against terrorism, armed at rooting it out of the Strip. The paper sees good prospects for the effort's being crowned with success, since it is combined with constructive civilian activity.

Lod flights

SUNDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 376, from Bucharest, 0250; TWA 845, from Bangkok and Bombay, 0600; Alitalia 738, from Rome, 1155; Swissair 332, from Zurich, 1235; CP 162, from Montreal, Amsterdam and Rome, 1325; TWA 844, from New York, Rome and Athens, 1355; El Al 06, from London, 1430; TWA 888, from New York, 1510; TWA 800, from Los Angeles, New York, Frankfurt and Athens, 1520; Lufthansa 634, from Frankfurt and Munich, 1530; El Al 400, from New York, 1540; El Al 413, from Zurich, 1555; BOAC 310, from London, 1605; El Al 314 from Nicosia, 1610; SAS 853, from Copenhagen, 1620; Air France 136, from Paris, 1630; El Al 418, from Paris, 1645; TWA 806, from Chicago, New York and Paris, 1645; Air France 196, from Paris and Rome, 1645; THY 996, from Istanbul, 1700; TWA 810, from Washington, Boston, Paris, Rome and Athens, 1710; El Al 416, from London, 1845; Swissair 338, from Zurich and Geneva, 1855; Cyprair 302, from Nicosia, 1900; BEA 482, from London, 1910; Air France 184, from Paris and Nice, 2140; BOAC 734, from London and Zurich, 2310.

DEPARTURES: El Al 811, to Paris and New York, 0230; TWA 811, to Athens, Rome, Paris, Boston and Washington, 0600; TWA 803, to Paris, New York and San Francisco, 0635; El Al 417, to Paris, 0645; El Al 213, to Rome and New York, 0700; El Al 411, to Zurich, 0710; Swissair 331, to Zurich, 0725; El Al 211, to Paris and New York, 0755; TWA 845, to Athens, Rome, New York and Los Angeles, 0800; Olympic 302, to Athens, 0800; El Al 415, to London, 0815; Air France 319, to Amsterdam and Montreal, 0830; Air France 131, to Rome and Paris, 0810; Austrian 712, to Vienna, 0850; TWA 881, to Athens and New York, 0910; BEA 483, to London, 0930; BOAC 309, to London, 0945; El Al 15, to London and New York, 1000; TWA 801, to Paris, New York and Chicago, 1045; Alitalia 739, to Rome, 1245; El Al 313, to Nicosia, 1300; Swissair 333, to Geneva and Zurich, 1335; TWA 844, to Bombay and Bangkok, 1455; CP 163, to Rome, Amsterdam and Montreal, 1455; Lufthansa 637, to Munich and Frankfurt, 1620; El Al 113, to Johannesburg, 1630; BOAC 311, to London, 1700; Air France 137, to Paris, 1730; SAS 854, to Copenhagen, 1730; Air France 196, to Teheran, Bombay, Bangkok and Tokyo, 1735; THY 997, to Istanbul, 1740; El Al 413, to Rome, 1800; Cyprair 303, to Nicosia, 1940; El Al 111, to Teheran, 2330; BOAC 734, to Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Singapore and Sydney, 2355.

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DISTRICT COURT OF HAIFA
Probate File 944/71

In the matter of the estate of the late STEPHANIA SHONE deceased in England on September 14, 1963
Petitioner: DAVID SHONE from Jerusalem.
Citation — Be it made known that an application has been filed in the above Court declaring the succession to the above deceased, and I hereby cite all persons claiming any benefit in the estate of the deceased and who desire to oppose the declaration of succession, to submit their objection to the declaration applied for within 15 days from the date of publication of this Citation. Otherwise this Court will make such order as it may deem fit.
S. BAZI — Judge Registrar

DISTRICT COURT OF HAIFA
Probate File 945/71

In the matter of the estate of the late ISAAC SHONE deceased in England on December 29, 1966.
Petitioner: DAVID SHONE (son of Shraga [Philip]).
Citation — I hereby cite all persons claiming any benefit in the estate of the deceased and who desire to oppose the declaration of succession, to submit their objection to the declaration applied for within 15 days from the date of publication of this Citation. Otherwise this Court will make such order as it may deem fit.
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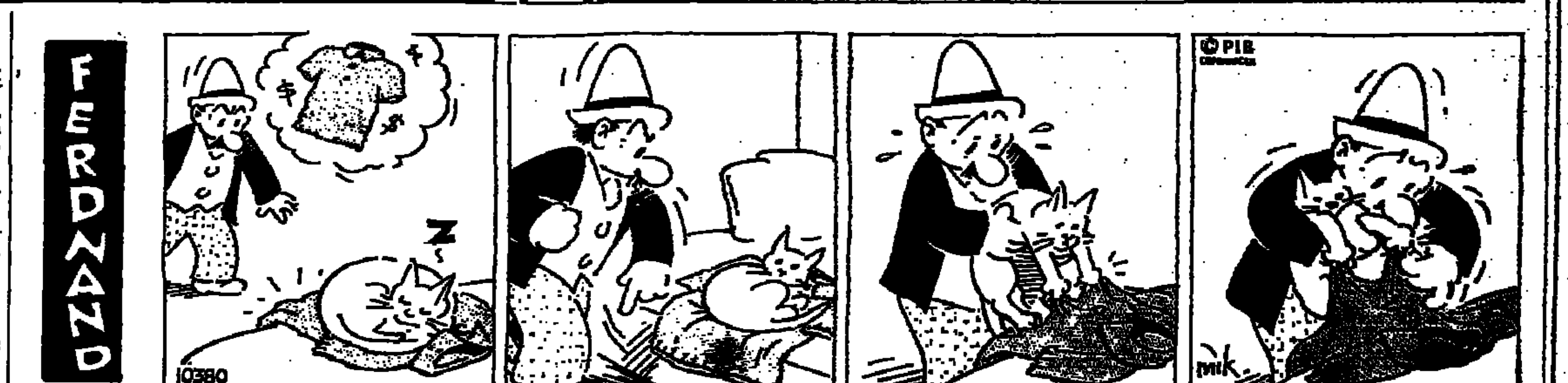

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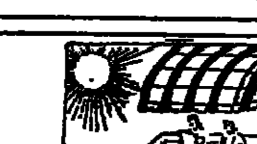

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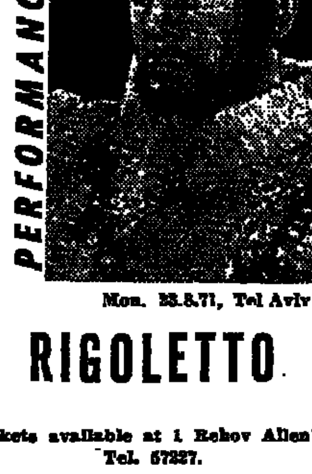

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JERUSALEM

(3.45—7.00—9.00)

ARNON: The Third Man; **CHEN:** Love Story; **EDEN:** L'homme orchestre; **EDISON:** Seninle Olmek Istiyorum; **HABIRAH:** Fishke in the Army; **JERUSALEM:** East of Eden; **ORION:** The Great White Hope; **ORNA:** Take a Girl Like You; **RON:** Diary of a Mad Housewife; **SEMADAR:** Easy Rider.

TEL AVIV

(4.30 -7.15—9.30)

ALLENBY: Little Fauss and Big Halsy; **ARMON DAVID:** Beach Sabras; **BEN YEHUDA:** Percy; **CHEN:** Love Story; **CINERAMA:** Song of Norway, 7.00, 9.30; **EDEN:** Sex Mudafaanin, 4, 7, 9; **ESTHER:** On Behalf of the Friends; **GAT:** A Night in Casablanca; **GORDON:** Mourir d'aimer; **HOD:** Azulai the Policeman; **MAXIM:** The Raven, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; **MOGRABI:** Fishke in the Army; **OPHIR:** Lost in the Desert, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; **ORION:** The Baby Maker, 7.30, 9.30; **PARIS:** Kes; **PEER:** Taking Off, 7.30, 9.30; **SHDEROTH:** Jealousy Italian Style, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; **STUDIO:** I Never Sang for my Father; **TCHELET:** Start the Revolution without Me, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30; **TEL AVIV:** Making It; **YARON:** An Elephant Called Slowly, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; **ZAFON:** Doctor Zhivago, 4.30, 8.30; **ZAMIR:** Sexy Gang.

RAMAT GAN

(7.15 — 9.30)

ARMON: Raid on Rommel; **HADAR:** The Baby Maker; **OASIS:** The Mickey Mouse Anniversary Show, 4, 6, 8; **ORDEA:** Les novices; **RAMA:** The Last Escape; **RAMAT AVIV:** The Owl and the Pussycat; **RAMAT GAN:** Ryan's Daughter, 4.30, 8.30.

PETAH TIKVA

SHALOM: Fishke in the Army, 4, 7.15, 9.30.

HAIFA

(4.00—6.45—9.00)

AMPHITHEATRE: Soldier Blue; **ARMON:** Love Story; **ATZMON:** The Baby Maker, 6.45, 9.00; **BEIT ROTHSCHILD:** Model Show, 6.45, 9.00; **CHEN:** Prisoners of Freedom, 7.00, 9.00; **MAY:** Percy; **MIRON:** Black Jack; **MORIAH:** Hussaren Manoever; **ORAH:** Azulai the Policeman; **ORION:** The Ten Heroes; **ORLY:** Five Easy Pieces, 6.45, 9.00; **PEER:** Fishke in the Army; **RON:** Chariots of the Gods; **SHAVIT:** When Eight Bells Toll.

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Wednesday, August 18
11.00 a.m. BIBLE STUDY with Jacob Felton
8.30 p.m. TALMUD with Rabbi Stanley Gold
8.30 p.m. FRENCH YIDDISH CIRCLE
Thursday, August 19
5.00 p.m. BRIDGE
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ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
256, 340.5, and 221 M.

News: 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.0 and 12.00 p.m.

SECOND PROGRAMME
457 and 433 M.

News: 6.05, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 11.00 and, 12.00 a.m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 12.00 p.m. and 1.00 a.m.

FIRST PROGRAMME

1.58 p.m. Opening. 2.10 Mother and Child. 3.04 Programme Announcements. 3.05 Folklore from Bulgaria. 4.04 "Musical Contrasts" — "Slow — Fast". 4.35 Literature for High Schools. 4.55 Book Review.
5.05 "Music for Sunday" — A special programme for the Christian communities — Jean-Baptist Lully: "Te Deum" (Soloists with the Dresden Cathedral Choir and Orchestra, conducted by the Organ player Kurt Bauer). 5.58 Announcements. 6.07 On People and Numbers. 6.25 On Work and Workers. 6.55 For the Farmer. 7.05 "This Day" — People and Events in the News. 7.30 "A Bit of Music." 7.50 Bible Reading: Job, chaps. 31 and 32. 8.09 Programme Announcements. 8.10 Film Review. 8.45 "From the Concert Hall" — The Budapest Philharmonic Orchestra Haydn: Symphony No. 67 in F-major (Conductor: Istvan Kertesz); Mozart: Piano Concerto in E-flat major K. 271 (Soloist: Mischa Dichter; Conductor: Paul Paray); Avidom: "Symphonie Variée" (Conductor: Daniel Barenboim); Liszt: "Orpheus" Symphonic Poem (Conductor: Paul Paray). 10.05 "Curtain Up." 11.05 Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" — John Field: Piano Concerto No. 3 in A-flat major (Soloist: Franck Merrick. Conductor: Anthony Lewis); Gabriel Faure: "Pelleas et Melisande" op. 80 (Conductor: Serge Baudo). 12.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
Commercial Programme

6.00 a.m. Religious Service. 6.10 Exercises. 6.20 Musical Clock. 7.05 Press Review. 7.15 Hebrew Songs. 7.55 "Green Light." 8.10 "Good Morning." 8.55 "From A to Z." 9.05 "Good Morning" Housewife's Corner. 12.05 Programme for the Worker and the Employer. 12.30 "At Midday" — News and Music. 2.08 Press Review. 2.10 Where to Go. 2.35 This is Rivka Michaeli. 3.30 "On One Foot" — ed by David Weiser. 3.35 This is Rivka Michaeli (cont.). 4.05 The Foreign Hit Parade. 4.30 Quiz by S. Rosen. 4.35 Foreign Hit Parade (cont.). 6.40 Sport. 6.49 The Small Ad Corner. 6.59 Close Down.
9.05 "Profile" — Dani Shaked's story. (second programme). 9.45 Light Music. 10.04 Hava Albertstein in a solo-performance (repeat). 11.05 Old Popular Songs. 12.05 "Music in a Light Flavour" — ed. by Eddi Halpern. 1.05 a.m. Close Down.

FOURTH PROGRAMME
407, 443 and 392 M.

News in English: 7.00 a.m., 1.30 and 8.30 p.m. News in French: 7.15 a.m., 2.00 and 8.45 p.m.
Arabic Programme: 5.58-7.00 a.m., 7.30-9.00 a.m., 10.58 a.m.-1.30 p.m., 2.30-8.30 p.m.; 9.00 p.m.-12.05 a.m.

ENGLISH PROGRAMMES
(407, 392, 443 and 42 M.; 737, 1025, 677, 7189 kHz)

7.00 a.m. News and Israel Press Review. 1.30 p.m. Jerusalem Calling — News and Sound Pictures of Life in Israel. 8.30 Newsweek — News and Newsreel.
English broadcasts from Jerusalem to Europe and United Kingdom:
2045 — 2130 GMT
31.7 M 9625 kHz
2115 — 2130 GMT
33.3 M. 9009 kHz

INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMME

4.30 English 5 — The Sad Princess. 4.53 Page from a Book. 5.08 Geometry 6. 5.20 Yachish. 5.37 Chess for Beginners: Lesson 7.

ISRAEL TELEVISION SERVICE

Children's Programme: 6.00 "The Pogels." 6.10 Sport for Youth.
Arabic Programme: 6.30 p.m. "Sami and Susu" — Children's programme. 7.00 News. 7.15 Projector.
Hebrew Programme: 7.30 p.m. Bewitched. 8.00 Mabat. 8.30 Moked. 9.05 Run for your life: The Discovery of Charlotte Hide. 9.55 News. 10.00 Service Broadcast.

To Africa:
2045 — 2130 GMT
33.3 M. 9009 kHz

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR

7.00 p.m. News in Easy Hebrew. What's New? Hebrew Lesson. [illegible] Yiddish. 8.00 Ladino. 8.15 Mograbi. [illegible] Rumanian. 8.45 Russian. 9.00 Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME
316, 225 and 235 M.

11.00 a.m. Request Programme. 11.[illegible] From the French Hit Parade. 11.[illegible] The Woman Soldier's Corner. 11.40 Requests (cont.). 12.00 News. 12.05. Requests (cont.). 12.30 Eye-Sight. 12.35 Requests (cont.). 1.00 News. 1.05 Hebrew Songs. 1.30 Sports Corner. 1.40 Requests (cont.). 1.55 Announcements for Soldiers. 2.00 News. 2.05 Personal Announcements. 3.10 Close Down.
3.57 p.m. Opening. 3.00 News. 3.[illegible] "Please Call" — with Edna Shavit. 4.[illegible] News. 4.05 "Please Call." (cont.). 4.[illegible] Y. Livneh's Talk. 4.35 "Please Call" (cont.). 5.00 News. 5.05 Requests. 5.[illegible] Zahal's Diary. 6.00 News. 6.05 Haim Guri interviews the Writer Shlomo [illegible]mah. 7.00 News. 7.10 Hebrew Hit Parade. 8.00 News. 8.05 The Hebrew Hit Parade (cont.). 8.30 My Top. 8.40 News. 9.05 Inside the Small Tel Aviv (repeat). 10.00 News. 10.05 Tonight with Rafi Evron. 11.00 News. 11.05 Tonight (cont.). 12.00 News. 12.05 a.m. Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA
238 M. (Medium Wave)

5.00 a.m. The Breakfast Show (News, Music, Topical Reports and Features). 9.00 News and Topical Reports. 9.15 Special English Feature.
4.00 p.m. News in Special English. [illegible] Special English Feature. 4.30 Studio [illegible]. 5.00 News and Topical Reports. 5.15 Religion Today. 5.30 Issues in the News. [illegible] News in Special English. 6.10 Letters from Listeners.
11.00 News and Topical Reports. [illegible] Critics Choice. 11.30 Issues in the [illegible] 12.00 News in Special English. 12.[illegible] Special English Feature. 12.30 Studio [illegible] 1.00 a.m. News and Topical Reports. [illegible] Letters from Listeners. 1.30 American Musical Theatre. 2.00 Close Down.

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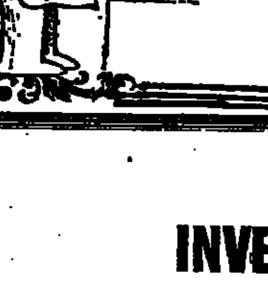

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Dayan talks with Arab visitors on Netanya shore

By AVRAHAM YAHIL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NETANYA. — Defence Minister Moshe Dayan spent some 90 minutes at the beach here on Friday afternoon, talking with some of the hundreds of Arabs from the West Bank and beyond, who have turned this shore into what is probably the most popular Arab day-trip resort.

His unexpected appearance caused a good deal of excitement among the swimmers and sunbathers, who left what they were doing and crowded around him as he walked along and talked to visitors from Nablus, Tulkarem, Jenin, Amman, Kuwait and a host of other places. Women and boys were following along behind him, repeating excitedly what they overheard him say.

Many of the Arab trippers had their cameras out, recording the event. Television cameramen, who were alerted beforehand of the Defence Minister's plans, were unable to keep up with him, and get in close. They got entangled very quickly in each others' cables.

When *The Post* asked Mr. Dayan what brought him to the beach, he explained that he had heard how popular Netanya was becoming with Arab summer visitors and he wanted to take a look unofficially and see how they feel among us.

"I asked them if they had any problems here. It's important for us to know whether Arabs from Nablus or Jenin can feel O.K. on Netanya beach," Mr. Dayan said. "They all told me they felt fine, they had no problems, and they were *sababis* as you heard for yourself."

An Arab engineer who lives in Kuwait, and is visiting relatives in Nablus, was introduced to the Defence Minister by Netanya Mayor Oved Ben-Ami.

Perspiring and nervous, the engineer asked: "What do I have to do to get permission to stay in Nablus permanently?"

"All you need do, meanwhile, is write a letter to the Military Governor of the place where you're staying now," the Minister replied.

"Yes, but what do I put in the letter?"

"Just the truth," Mr. Dayan replied.

A few yards further on, a Jewish housewife from Netanya barred the Minister's way, holding a tray with five glasses of *borscht*. "I knew you liked *borscht* and I figured you'd be passing this way," she said. When Mr. Dayan commented on the socialist colour of the beverage, she was quick to dissociate herself from the political implications.

"Never mind, it was excellent *borscht* and thank you very much," the Minister said before returning to his car on the promenade above.

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan talks with an Arab from the West Bank during a surprise visit to Netanya beach on Friday. (Israel Sun photo)

Hermon road closed for technical reasons

Jerusalem Post Staff

The 45-km. road ringing Mt. Hermon — which was ostensibly opened to the public less than a week ago — has been closed to traffic, the Army spokesman announced on Friday. Citing reasons of "public safety," the spokesman said that an announcement that the road was open to public traffic was "unauthorized."

The Jewish National Fund, which did preliminary construction work on the road and last week arranged a special press tour to show the road to newsmen, had apparently not been informed of the closing. A J.N.F. source told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that he "didn't know" why the road was closed. He said that he learned of the closing over the radio Friday morning.

He said that the J.N.F. finished cutting the road more than six months ago, and that it was then turned over to the Public Works Department for paving.

Military sources in Tel Aviv said last night that the public learned of the road through reports on the press tour, and began using the road, which is still not marked.

It is understood that the road has been closed for technical, and not security reasons. Some patches are not paved, and some shoulders are unsafe. The road will be open to the general public when repairs are completed, *The Post* has learned.

Post reporter Ya'acov Friedler, who was on the press tour last Wednesday, said that the group was told that the road would be opened on the following day. The announcement, he said, was made by J.N.F. spokesman Bezalel Amikam, who said that he had been informed to that effect by the army.

The army on the spot also allowed the general public to use the road, Friedler said. "Before the trip, we were informed that this was a special tour, with an army escort. But when we got there, we saw a lot of private cars and people there, having picnics."

ROAD ACCIDENTS CLAIM THREE LIVES

NAZARETH. — Shmuel Savoral, one of the founders of Kibbutz Ein Harod, died in Afula Hospital on Thursday after being hit by a car as he was crossing the Afula-Beit Beisan Road.

Mr. Savoral, who immigrated to this country from Russia, was for many years in charge of Ein Harod's planting department, and brought several new fruit varieties to the kibbutz from abroad.

He leaves his wife Sarah, and five children.

Sarah Gamliel, 65, of Givat Olga, was also killed Thursday evening when she was run over by a taxi as she was crossing the street leading to the Hadera railroad station.

Massouda el-Garbeli, 49, a blind woman, was killed the same evening — also by a taxi — as she was crossing the coastal road near Shikun Diyur Haole in Netanya. She died on the way to Hadera Hospital.

A 50-year-old Safad man, Mazliah Rahamim, was severely injured on Thursday when the tender he was driving was in collision with a truck near the Rosh Pina cut-off of the Rosh Pina-Safad road. He was taken to Rambam Hospital in Haifa. *(Itim.)*

Delegates from 63 countries for Rehovot Conference tomorrow

By PHILIP GILLON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Vice-President and Minister of Finance of Gambia, Sheriff M. Dibba, the Vice-President of the Malagasy Republic, Eugene Lechat, 20 cabinet ministers from African, Asian and Latin American countries, representatives of 11 international organizations and dozens of distinguished scientists will be among the 175 delegates from 63 countries attending the Sixth Rehovot Conference, which opens in Jerusalem at 6 p.m. tomorrow. The theme this year is "Urbanization in Developing States."

Announcing this record participation in such a conference at a press conference on Friday, Foreign Minister Abba Eban, the moving spirit behind these conferences, said: "There is a political significance to this unprecedented attendance. It proves that all the attempts to isolate Israel have not been effective. If the effort to turn Israel into a sort of leper colony had succeeded I would not have to spend two-thirds of my time at Lod Airport. It is not only ordinary tourism that is booming.

"The interest in Israel of world leaders is greater than ever — indeed, we seem to do better than some countries hostile to us. Of course we would do better still if we had 17 Jewish states and a major power with 40 blind supporters to back us. As it is, we have to use the do-it-yourself method."

The Rehovot Conferences, said Mr. Eban, provided theoretical ideas which had inspired all kinds of new concepts in and about the developing states; the books published after each conference became handbooks all over the world. They had even been translated into Finnish and Korean. While the ministers and other administrators were in Israel for the conferences, they also discussed practical schemes for mutual cooperation, thus expanding Israel's *contribution in the field.*

The present subject, urbanization, had been chosen after long discussions with the developing countries about their main problems, said Mr. Eban. These states did not yet face all the evils of the urban society that were causing so much misery in highly industrialized lands, but already the new states were witnessing an ominous drift to the cities and a depletion of the rural population. Would they be able to cope with these changes without repeating all the errors of other lands? Israel, both because of its geographical position and because it is a half-way house in development, was the ideal place to discuss the urbanization process.

Discussing the scientific organization of the conference, Dr. Ranaan Weitz, Head of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department, said that the aim should be to define scientific models of what form cities should take.

Mr. Eugene Lechat, the Vice-President of the Malagasy Republic.

Mr. Sheriff M. Dibba, the Vice-President of Gambia.

Among the countries represented are Rumania, Chile, Laos, and Korea: there is generally a threefold increase in the number of Latin American delegates.

One of the lecturers is Professor Robert C. Weaver, who was the first Negro to serve in a U.S. Cabinet (as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare under President Lyndon B. Johnson).

The keynote address at tomorrow's opening session will be given by Mr. David Morse, former Director-General of the International Labour Organization. Prime Minister Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban will address this session.

The delegates started to arrive last night. Among the early arrivals were the Minister of Housing, Federico Fahsen, and the Minister without Portfolio, of the Dominican Republic, Francisco Gilberto Villaneuva.

Two more power plants to be built

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Israel Electric Corporation has begun work on two major power stations of the conventional thermal type, totalling 1m. kW. together. Work is already in progress on the Eshkol 3 station, whose two units, of 250,000 kW. each, are to be ready in 1973 and 1974.

Another station, with the same generating capacity, is to be built at Wadi Taninim, near Caesarea, a site which a government committee has recommended as the least unsatisfactory of possible sites.

On Friday the Electric Corporation spokesman, Mr. Yosef Friedlander, confirmed, however, that no decision had yet been taken on the site. It would take five years to build the station, with all auxiliary services, and he said that it was essential that it be approved soon.

The two new stations will double the country's generating capacity. Eshkol 3 alone will cost IL300m., the station south of here much more because many elementary facilities, like a cooling basin and a breakwater, will have to be built.

IL100,000 drug cache seized in El Arish, three arrested

Jerusalem Post Reporter

GAZA. — The police arrested three El Arish men on Friday and confiscated narcotics with an estimated retail value of IL100,000. It was the second major narcotics seizure this month.

The narcotics cache — 65 kilogrammes of hashish and three kilos of opium — was found in a taxi in which the trio was riding.

Gaza police spokesman Rav-Pakad Moshe Carmeli said that the arrests were the work of a police narcotics squad, formed recently to stop the flow of dangerous drugs from Sinai into the Gaza Strip and Israel. He described the new squad's work as very successful.

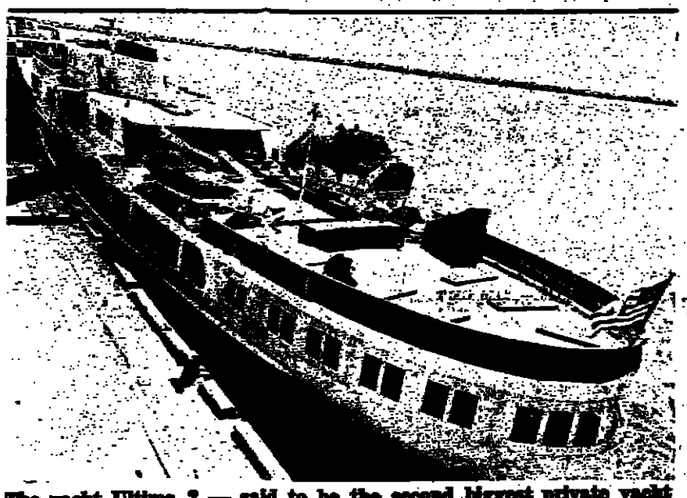
On August 3 police in El Arish seized 16 kilos of opium and eight kilos of hashish, with a retail value of IL150,000.

Haifa Police detained two young Jerusalem girls yesterday afternoon on suspicion of trying to smuggle hashish and other drugs into the Damun Prison.

The two girls, whose names were not released, *came to visit relatives* in the prison. The guard at the gate asked them to open their bags for a check, and noticed that both carried a brownish material inside, which looked suspiciously like hashish.

Before the guard could positively identify what the brown stuff was, the two girls had gulped it down. When they were searched after their detention, pills suspected of being drugs were found on their persons, the police alleged.

Two Haifa men, suspects in a hashish case involving 34 packets of the drug, were arrested on Friday on the order of the Supreme Court, which overruled a District Court order earlier, releasing the suspects on bond. District Court Judge Zalman Yehudai had ruled that Masoud Illuz and Shalom Cohen need not stay in prison till their case came up, at the end of the court's summer recess. But the District Attorney objected, and appealed to the Supreme Court, which supported his appeal. Illuz and Cohen were caught in a running gunfight three weeks ago.



The yacht Ultima 2 — said to be the second biggest private yacht in the world — which arrived at Ashdod last week with its owner, Mr. Charles Revson, chairman of the international board of directors of "the House of Revlon." Among the guests on the yacht were businessmen and stage and screen personalities. (Capuera 12)

U.S. TAKES LION'S SHARE OF MEDALS

But Cubans in 'limelight' at Pan-American games

CALI, Colombia (Reuter). — The incident-packed Pan-American games ended here on Friday night with U.S. athletes grabbing the lion's share of the medals. The second-placed Cubans returned home with one man dead and between four and eight defectors left behind.

The 13-day games staged with troops on alert in case of trouble, saw the Cubans in the limelight both on and off the track. There were brawls, protests and reports of competitors clamped under house arrest.

The head masseur, Domingo Gomez Fernandez, plunged to his death from a fifth-floor window on Saturday. Games officials said it was suicide. Colombia's secret police chief told reporters he believed it was murder.

Four Cubans are known to have sought asylum in foreign embassies or with Colombian authorities, but the secret police chief, General Jorge Ordonez Valderrama, said a total of eight had defected.

Ninety-five of the Cuban contingent flew home with the masseur's body last week-end. More left on Friday, leaving only a token team for the games' closing ceremony.

Games officials claimed Cuban athletes were smuggling 45 meals a day out of the games village dining room for 15 team members apparently under house arrest for plotting to defect. Three days ago troops stopped irate Cuban athletes beating up U.S. gymnast, James Culhane, after a Canadian competitor lowered the Cuban flag for a souvenir and Culhane tried to lower the Pan-American ensign.

The Cubans were also involved in a spectacular brawl at the last night of the athletics after being heckled by Cuban exiles in the stadium.

U.S. sportsmen collected 105 gold, 73 silver and 37 bronze medals, against 119 gold, 64 silver and 42 bronze medals at Winnipeg four years ago. Cuban athletes notched up the best performance by a Latin American team since Argentina in 1951, and won 30 gold, 49 silver and 25 bronze medals.

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will take place, on Mount Scopus campus, with the participation of the Venezuelan Ambassador in Israel,

H.E. Senor Napoleon Gimimez
and a group of Friends from Venezuela

on Wednesday, August 18, 1971

Guests and visitors from Venezuela now in Israel are invited to assemble in the Harry S Truman Research Institute at 11 a.m.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek offers a cigar to Mordehai Mukmal, who "took over" as mayor for the day on Friday. A group of youngsters assumed the duties of councillors for the day. Incidentally, young Mukmal did not smoke the cigar, but gave it to a TV photographer. (Photo Barzilai)

RECORD CITRUS EXPORT CROP

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — One of every four pieces of citrus fruit exported from the Mediterranean basin comes from Israel, according to Citrus Marketing Board figures.

Record exports of $115m. in 1970-71, from an unprecedented 1.5m.-ton crop, raised Israel's share of citrus exports by four per cent to 27.4 per cent of the region's exports.

Aluf (res.) Mordechai Makleff, the board's director, said on Friday that it would be difficult for the industry to match this performance in the coming year. A more realistic target, he said, would be exports of $100m.

Mr. Makleff said that the Board would seek to improve marketing procedures, and emphasize the superior quality of Israeli citrus. Israel's main citrus customers must come, he said, from the better-off Europeans, who were willing to pay more for better products. Israeli citrus could not compete in price with its Spanish and Moroccan competitors, who had the additional advantage of lower transport costs.

A special refrigeration plant at Ashdod would go into operation during the coming season, in order to assure freshness. The Board had also chartered cargo vessels to assure prompt shipments of fruit to Europe.

The Board anticipated a crop of about 50m. cartons in 1971-72, with five to 10 per cent more Shamuti oranges than last year.

Girl swimmer in form

By GIDEON HOD
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

CARMIEL. — Shlomit Nir of Ayalet Hashahar Hapoel was in good swimming form during the Hapoel Northern Swimming Championships here yesterday afternoon. She clocked 1:22.5 in the 100m. breast-stroke, and 1:27.2 in the 100m back-stroke.

The Upper Galilee swimming team had an easy win in the Northern Championships, with 64 points, to Western Galilee's 32 points, and 11 points for the Jezreel Valley team.

In Holon yesterday, 15-year-old Zippora Schlesinger of Hapoel Bat Yam got a new junior record of 2:56.3 in the 200m breast-stroke.

Shot during wedding

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. — Jihad Faraj, 27, of Rameh, Galilee, was badly hurt on Friday night when a bullet shot off in a fantasia revelling during a wedding hit him in the abdomen. He was rushed to the Nahariya Hospital where his condition is said to be causing concern.

Eight men were arrested on suspicion of having used firearms during the festivities.

It is learnt that this is the fourth shooting recently during family festivities in Arab villages in western Galilee.

Runaway back from Lebanon

ACRE. — A 13-year-old boy was detained for investigation on Friday after he was returned from the Lebanon.

The boy, a resident of Sahnin in Western Galilee, spent two months in Lebanon before he was apprehended by authorities there. He was returned at the Rosh Hanikra border crossing.

A few months ago the boy's family sent him to live with his uncle after a family crisis. The uncle put him to work as a shepherd. After boredom had set in, the boy crossed illegally into Lebanon.

GOLF RESULTS

CAESAREA. — Yesterday's better ball stableford competition was won by Baruch Rotman, of Hadera, and Lou Sidrer, of Tel Aviv, with 46 points.

Runners-up were Jonathan Stutzen of Tel Aviv and Bob Sachs of Haifa, with 40 points.

Returns to country and is arrested

NETANYA. — Police on Friday arrested Ludwig Kolosch, a former employee at the Savyon Hotel here, who in January was declared a fugitive from justice.

According to the police a tourist staying at the hotel had given Kolosch $1,600 for safekeeping and received a receipt for the money. The next day, police say, Kolosch fled the country with the money. He was arrested upon his return to Israel. *(Itim)*

$1,000 gift for soldiers' orphans

A Costa Rican Jewish philanthropist has donated Israel Bonds with a face value of $1,000 to children of soldiers killed in the Six Day War.

The Army spokesman said that the donation, from Mr. Shmuel Dromlewitz of San Jose, was transmitted to Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Haim Bar-Lev through the Israel Embassy in Costa Rica.

Poisoned boys out of danger

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SAFAD. — Two boys brought to the Government Hospital here three days ago with stomach poisoning, after having eaten chicken cooked in a tin that had contained a phosphorous substance, are out of danger.

The boys, Dan Admon, of Tel Baruch, and Rafael Rafaelowitz, of Jaffa, will be discharged from hospital in a few days.

TODAY'S POSTBAG

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION rose this week by IL1.3m., to stand at some IL1,578m. approximately.

* * *

NOAR OVED working youth clubs have registered about a hundred members for trade courses in new branches opened in Golan Heights Druse villages.

* * *

800 ARAB AND JEWISH scouts from Haifa, Galilee and the Golan Heights ended a six-day summer camp at Nahalal on Friday, organized jointly by the Israel Scout Movement and the Education Ministry.

* * *

SOVIET JEWISH immigrants, who arrived at Lod Airport early on Friday, included *olim* from the Baltic States, Odessa, Tashkent, Baku and Samarkand. Two families also came from Poland.

* * *

EL AL'S FRANKFURT flight, due to leave Lod airport at 8 a.m. on Friday, took off 12 hours late.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION of tobacco cost a West Bank villager, Fuad Mohamed Mahmud, of Arraba, IL1,000 fine (with the option of three months) in the Nablus Military Court on Friday. He held 34 kg. of tobacco, and no permit.

* * *

GILAT FARM experimental station in the Negev, which is attached to the Volcani Agricultural Research Institute in Rehovot, will hold "open house" for three days from Tuesday to mark the Institute's 50th anniversary.

* * *

IN SDOT YAM the local Women's Hapoel basketball team lost a friendly match, 30:58, to the visiting Belgian net-women, Okaffi Alucet.

* * *

A CIVIL DEFENCE drill will be held in the Beersheba vicinity tomorrow. It will include simulated emergencies, and the fire brigade, police and auxiliary services will participate.

Mr. Grevelle Janner, the British Labour M.P. visiting the Alyn Hospital in Kiryat Hayovel, Jerusalem. Mr. Janner is President of the Friends of Alyn in England. (Photo Kook)

Arab academic society formed

ACRE. — A new Arab political organization which calls itself the Association of Arab Academics in Israel has been set up to "promote the interests of Arabs with academic training and the Arab nation in Israel." In a leaflet setting forth its aims the association calls upon "Arab citizens, and organizations dedicated to progress and democracy" to support it.

The Government's Adviser on Minority Affairs, Mr. Shmuel Toledano, asked for his views on the organization, explained that the Government favoured joint bodies of Jews and Arabs to overcome problems in every walk of life and to achieve maximum integration. "Separate organizations not only contribute nothing to that, but widen the gaps."

The leaders of the new association include Emile Touma, editor of the Communist weekly "El Ittihad." The group plans to hold its first national convention in October.

INDUSTRY CHIEF SEES MEIR, SAPIR

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

All collective agreements should begin in April — the start of the new budgetary year — Mr. Mark Mosevics, President of the Manufacturers Association, urged at a meeting with Mrs. Golda Meir and Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir held at the Prime Minister's office in Tel Aviv on Friday morning.

At present agreements in the industrial sector are renewed in January, before it is known what the State's budgetary policy will be for the coming fiscal year. Agreements concerning the public services are renewed in April. Mr. Mosevics proposes that this deadline be made standard for all the economy.

He was leading a delegation from the Coordinating Committee of Employer Organizations which has drawn up proposals for cooling off the present overheated activity in the economy — including a recommended IL500m. cut in budget expenditure (mainly defence).

According to the spokesman of the Manufacturers Association, the Coordinating Committee had asked the Prime Minister six weeks ago to set up a national committee for hammering out a new policy to deal with the critical situation in labour relations.

"Since then, inflationary pressures have become stronger, and our request was amended at Friday's meeting," the spokesman said.

The delegation recommended, instead, that the suggested national committee deal with economic questions in general, and the need to "apply the brakes" in order to avert the deterioration now apparent both in economic stability and labour relations.

This national committee should be headed by Mrs. Meir herself, the employer representatives suggested.

Mrs. Meir heard their case sympathetically, according to the spokesman. She favours consultations, but believes they should be headed by the Minister responsible for economic affairs, Mr. Sapir. A meeting that had taken place earlier that morning was attended by heads of the three main agencies in the economy — Mr. Sapir representing the Government, Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon representing the Histadrut, and Mr. Mosevics representing the employers. They held general discussions, as a preliminary to further meetings on wage policy and other economic questions. It looks as if these tripartite get-togethers will continue without the formal constitution of a national committee.

Mrs. Meir and Mr. Sapir urged that the well-to-do stop living ostentatiously in seeming luxury when others have to tighten the belt, though Mr. Sapir conceded that industry has been less profitable this year.

An Israeli soldier uses a welding torch to seal the premises of a striking shopkeeper in Gaza yesterday. (Photo Michael Molad)

GRENADES KILL 1, HURT 4

Sealed shops quickly end Gaza strike

By H. BEN ADI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

GAZA. — Troops used welding torches yesterday to seal 15 shops closed and shuttered for the planned week-long protest strike in the Gaza Strip. As a result, other shop owners hurried to re-open their premises.

The strike — called by terror groups to protest road-building in the Shati and Jebalya refugee camps, and relocation of residents — was nearly total in the morning. All shops in the Strip were closed, except in the Jebalya refugee camp. Public transport also was not operating. The streets of Gaza were deserted, but government employees — who work on Saturday — were on the job.

About 11 a.m., with the strike only a few hours old, a patrol rolled down Gaza's main street, stopping 15 times to daub a large "X" in brown paint on the steel doors of shuttered shops. A few minutes later jeeps arrived towing welding gear. Troops swapped their steel helmets for welders' masks and welded the shutters on the 15 shops closed.

Other storekeepers, watching the welders at work through their shuttered windows, rushed to open up. Within 30 minutes, the town was back in business. Buses and taxis began to roll immediately, and by afternoon public transport was running normally.

The strike was called in unsigned leaflets, distributed throughout the Strip on Friday morning. Some Gaza Strip residents working in Israel reportedly told their employers that they would not report for work yesterday because they had been threatened by the gangs.

The Military Government also announced that it would take steps against taxi drivers if they should strike today. An ordinance issued by the Military Government last year makes it serious offence to close shops or stop public transportation in a general strike. Those found guilty are subject to heavy fines.

Meanwhile, one local resident was killed and four were injured in week-end grenade attacks. The first attack took place Friday morning, when a grenade was thrown at an Israeli civilian vehicle in Gaza's el-Farog market. A local man was killed by the explosion, and three bystanders were admitted to hospital with injuries. The Israeli driver suffered minor scratches, and did not require hospital treatment.

Yesterday morning, a grenade was thrown at a police patrol in Rafah. The police were not hurt in the attack, but one local bystander was taken to hospital with minor injuries.

There were no major terror incidents yesterday in Gaza itself. But three local youngsters were detained as they attempted to burn down a telephone pole on the outskirts of town.

The Post also learned that there has been no response up to now to the Military Government's leaflet campaign, started two weeks ago and calling on terrorists to surrender.

Transport Minister Shimon Peres, interviewed over Israel Radio yesterday, said that 2,000 refugee families from the Jebalya and Shati camps had been resettled so far, and that 2,000 more families would move in the near future. Mr. Peres, who is chairman of the ministerial committee responsible for Gaza refugees, said that most of the residents now were accepting housing in El Arish. They have abandoned their original resistance to the resettlement programme, he said, because the El Arish housing is far superior to other accommodation available to them.

THE ULTIMATE PROTECTION FOR ALL CAR ENGINES!

THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's humidity	Yesterday's Min.-Max.	Today's forecast
Jerusalem	44	16—26	19—31
Golan	43	16—26	18—32
Nahariya	—	20—29	21—30
Safad	49	17—29	19—31
Haifa Port	67	23—28	24—29
Tiberias	—	22—35	24—37
Nazareth	45	20—30	21—31
Afula	63	20—33	21—35
Beisan	—	—	24—37
Shomron	60	19—28	20—31
Tel Aviv	68	21—29	22—30
Lod Airport	41	19—33	20—33
Jericho	32	21—37	23—38
Gaza	46	21—29	22—30
Beersheba	29	16—32	19—33
Eilat	17	25—39	27—40
Tiran Straits	30	27—35	28—35

ARRIVALS

Mr. Henry Shaw, Director of the Hillel Foundation in the State of Victoria, Australia, to participate at the International Conference of Jewish Communal Workers.

Dr. Israel Goldstein for New York for his annual High Holy Day visit to Congregation B'nai Jeshurun (by El Al.)

Profs. O.J. Fagbemi, Dean of the Computer Sciences Institute at the University of Lagos; F.A. Bernasconi, director of the Inter-Governmental Bureau for Informatics at Rome; and B. Aparo, chairman of the Bureau's executive council, all to attend the Jerusalem Conference on Information Technology.

Mr. Samuel L. Haber, Executive Vice-Chairman of the American Joint Distribution Committee, has arrived to participate in the International Conference on Jewish Communal Services.

The Deputy Minister of Economic Development of Ghana, Dr. Jones Ofori-Atta, to attend the Rehovot Conference, and Mr. G.K. Boateng, of Ghana University, for the Jerusalem Conference on Information Technology.

DEPARTURES

Jewish Agency Treasurer Aryeh Dulzin, for Geneva, Vienna and London, on Agency business (by El Al).

Mr. Gideon Raphael, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, to Sweden, Iceland and Holland, for political talks (by El Al).

Shlomo Nitzan and Nira Rabinovich for a series of appearances in Brazil and Argentina on behalf of the "Bimot" theatre.

ALMOGI TO OPPOSE ORDERS IF HOSPITALS NORMAL

Labour Minister Yosef Almogi said yesterday that he would vote in the Cabinet for the back-to-work orders for the Government doctors to be rescinded if the Government were assured that the hospitals would then resume regular operation, and intensive negotiations would follow for a solution of the problem.

Speaking over Israel Broadcasting's "Weekly Newsreel," Mr. Almogi said that the civil service was the focus of labour unrest, and was sending shock waves further into the private sector.

The national income-distribution policy must be reformed, Mr. Almogi said. Low-income earners must be paid more; medium and high-income earners must pay less taxes; wages must be linked to output and productivity.

The Labour Minister suggested calling a general convention of Israel's workers to warn the country's working men, and their representatives, of the grave danger looming if labour relations should decline further. Such a convention, he hoped, would lead to an increase in the Histadrut's influence and authority.

Mr. Almogi said the Government would intervene in future, whenever the Histadrut proved ineffective. It would act by means of two new laws, which it was due to put on to the statute book.

One of these two laws would compel strikers to go back to work, or prevent an incipient strike, by providing powers for the Government to submit *ad hoc* laws compelling employees in a specific branch to work. This was different from issuing back-to-work orders, he explained, simply because it would make it possible to air the dispute fully in public, and perhaps bring a solution in the process.

The other law would determine just what a strike was, who had the right to call a strike, how, and under what conditions.

The Minister justified Premier Meir's issuing the orders against the doctors, and at the same time justified Minister Victor Shemtov's explanations as to why he personally had not signed them.

Speaking on the same programme, Hevrat Ovdim secretary Asher Yadlin said that all strikes in hospitals and health services should be illegal.

CAPITAL SABBATH CLASHES IN 'LOWER KEY'

Parts of Jerusalem had a tense and noisy Sabbath afternoon as ultra-orthodox zealots and secularists confronted each other, jostling and jeering in Davidka Square. Tempers relaxed somewhat after nightfall, however, and although trouble was expected in the Mea Shearim quarter it did not reach serious proportions.

Police detained five persons in Davidka Square around five o'clock.

Earlier, around 4.15 p.m., a few hundred Mea Shearim residents gathered in the square in response to posters calling for a demonstration against Sabbath traffic, which had been plastered around the Capital a few days before. They started spitting and shouting *"Shabbes, Shabbes"* at passing vehicles, especially Egged excursion buses.

Yesterday's clashes were in a lower key than the previous Saturday.

In one incident, a young yeshiva student tried to prevent a C.B.S. television cameraman from filming the demonstration. A fist fight developed between the student and a group of cameramen. Police then came up, and arrested the student.

However, when the police tried to put the student into a patrol car bound for the Russian Compound the detainee refused, saying he would not travel on the Sabbath. The police then took him on foot. In the argument, the student grabbed a walkie-talkie from a police officer and hurled it to the ground.

An orthodox tourist from the U.S. was arrested for kicking a TV camera.

Most of the zealots tried to refrain from riotous behaviour, and kept on to the pavements around Davidka Square so as not to impede the traffic flow. However, one student was arrested after he spat at a Police car, but hit a policeman.

Meanwhile a large crowd of secularists had gathered, and were busy shouting and jeering at the zealots. Police kept the two camps from coming to blows, except in one case, where a melee broke out, and they arrested one ultra-orthodox student and one youth from the other camp. A police water cannon, used for squirting dye at demonstrators, stood ready but was not used.

Police officers asked TV cameramen to stop filming the demonstration, so as not to provoke the zealots. According to the Itim reporter, the senior police officer present, Tat-Nitzav Haim Tabori, Deputy Commander of the Southern District, said that the secularist onlookers were causing the police more trouble than the zealot demonstrators.

After nightfall, when the Sabbath was out, trouble was expected in Mea Shearim. The main street through the ultra-orthodox quarter was blocked by garbage trolleys. Police stood by as city sanitation workers shifted the trolleys away, and the first buses prepared to drive through. The first No. 11 bus, which carried a number of press photographers, drew a few stones, as did the second. Zealots gathered in small clusters, arguing, but doing little else.

During the evening, the No. 11 service was interrupted for a while. Police said they had not ordered Egged to halt the service. The Egged spokesman said the company called off some runs in order to avoid damage to buses, as had happened last Saturday.

Towards 11 p.m., when the service was due to halt for the night, one of the last buses had a window broken by a flying rock.

Apollo men not yet fully recovered

HOUSTON (Reuter). — The Apollo 15 astronauts have still not fully recovered from their 12-day mission to the moon, the Chief Space Agency Physician, Dr. Charles Berry, disclosed yesterday.

Dr. Berry said that the astronauts' reactions to physical tests were worse than they had been before the mission, indicating that the temporary heart and circulation problems associated with long space flights were still persisting.

He also disclosed that Astronaut James Irwin suffered spells of dizziness on his way to the moon and after his return to earth. Both Irwin and Mission Commander Dave Scott showed signs of heart irregularity while in lunar orbit after their surface exploration, but the doctors thought this was due to fatigue.

Dr. Berry said, however, that, in general, all three astronauts were well and added that "there is no medical danger here." It was now realized that the crew has been much more fatigued than even they themselves had realized, and consideration was being given to shortening the amount of activity required of the Apollo 16 lunar explorers during their mission next March.

Costa Rica F.M. supports Israel stand

NAZARETH. — The Foreign Minister of Costa Rica, Mr. Gonzalo Facio, said here yesterday that Israel was fully justified in exercising its basic right to stand fast on the cease-fire lines in order to ensure its self-defence. "I realized, during my visit to Sharm e-Sheikh, how important the site is for Israel as the gateway to the Gulf of Eilat," he added.

(Mr. Facio toured Sharm e-Sheikh on Friday, and also went sightseeing around the peninsula, visiting Santa Katerina monastery at Mount Sinai.)

The Costa Rica Minister, who was the guest of Nazareth and Upper Nazareth Municipalities yesterday, visited holy sites and heard details of the twin towns' development. Earlier, he went through the West Bank, viewed a kibbutz near Lake Kinneret, and saw holy sites around the lake shore.

Deputy Knesset Speaker Seif e-Din Zuabi, who accompanied Mr. Facio during part of the day, stressed the positive effects of the summer visits here by Arabs from neighbouring countries. The visitors can see with their own eyes, he said, that Israel's Arabs are not downtrodden and degraded like the information media in the Arab countries depict them. *(Itim)*

Histadrut, not laws, can solve labour troubles — Ben-Aharon

The best and quickest way to overcome the present wave of labour tension and strike troubles is to impose Histadrut authority on those pressure groups which use irresponsible methods. This remedy was suggested on Friday evening by Histadrut Secretary-General Yitzhak Ben-Aharon during the Israel TV weekly news magazine programme.

The public must stand up to the pressure groups and compel them to bow to the will of society, he said. He mentioned a number of aspects in which existing labour legislation might be improved, but warned that it would be "false messianism" to expect salvation from fresh labour laws.

Mr. Ben-Aharon warned that when laws were not backed by police and prisons, they are ineffective. Laws are passed to cope with individuals, but when thousands of people are involved, one is faced with the problem of declaring an emergency, or martial law.

Health Minister Victor Shemtov, who spoke on the same programme, was totally against strike legislation. When workers exploit the strike weapon for a wrong purpose, he warned, public opinion and Histadrut authority must be marshalled against them. Laws will not help.

Social tensions, and the incomes gap are the cause of today's strikes, Mr. Shemtov said.

Mr. Gideon Ben-Israel, chief labour relations officer at the Labour Ministry, said a law was needed to make it perfectly clear that strikes in essential services are illegal during the life of the labour contract. The Government cannot remain aloof when vital services to the public are affected.

While criminal law had no place in regular labour relations, Mr. Ben-Israel noted, there was no reason why a suit for breach of labour contract should not be submitted to a labour tribunal.

Safad floor-crossing 'was illegal'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SAFAD. — The Chairman of Gahal in the Safad Municipality, Mr. N. Matalon, said yesterday that he has informed the Labour Party that the four Safad councillors who crossed over to the opposition did so without the consent of Gahal.

Because of this, he said, any political affiliation between these four councillors and any other party would constitute a breach of the agreement (to which the Labour Party is a signatory) against floor-crossing.

Dr. Z. Tuchman, head of Gymnasia Rehavia, dies

Funeral services were held in Jerusalem on Friday for Dr. Zalman Tuchman, principal of the Gymnasia, Rehavia, in the Capital, who died earlier that day at the age of 56.

A native of Poland, Dr. Tuchman arrived in this country as a child. He studied at the Hebrew University, graduating in mathematics and philosophy. He then entered the teaching profession, where he soon excelled, and began publishing many textbooks. Some of them are today standard works in the nation's schools.

Dr. Tuchman was much sought after as a consultant to various public and private educational committees, and was a member of the first committee appointed to survey Israel's school syllabus and suggest reforms.

He is survived by a son and a daughter. *(Itim)*

Probe into doctor's behaviour in heart case

BAT YAM. — The case of a 52-year-old immigrant from Argentina who died here on Thursday morning of a heart attack after a doctor had allegedly refused to see him has prompted Bat Yam Mayor Menahem Rothschild to ask for the full details of an internal inquiry which Kupat Holim held on the matter.

The immigrant, named Dangermann (his first name was not released), suffered the attack around 6 a.m., it is stated. The Kupat Holim clinic was alerted, but no doctors were there. Magen David Adom sent an ambulance around 7.45 a.m.

The ambulance man, who tried artificial respiration for a while, then drove to the clinic. He says that he told a doctor who had meanwhile arrived that he thought the patient's situation was critical, but asked him to come and see what could be done, and, if need be, issue a death certificate. According to the driver the doctor checked to see if Dangermann was registered in the clinic files, and on finding he was not, allegedly said he would do nothing about it.

Meanwhile a sergeant of the Holon police turned up at the house. He called another doctor, who declared Dangerman dead.

The doctor who refused to come to the house, and who was called in to the Kupat Holim regional director, Mr. Moshe Ben-Meir, on Friday morning, reportedly declared that the ambulance driver simply asked him to come and issue a death certificate. The director said that the doctor need not have gone to the patient, since a Kupat Holim physician who had not treated a patient before was not authorized to issue a death certificate for him.

A meeting between the Bat Yam mayor and the Kupat Holim director emphasized the problem that Bat Yam has no emergency physician available between seven and eight in the morning and 7.30 and eight in the evening.

Mayor Rothschild praised the ambulance driver, who, he said, had shown great initiative. *(Itim)*

10,000 a day visit Knesset

An average of 10,000 persons have visited the Knesset daily during the last few days. On one day this week the total was 17,000.

There have been about half a million visitors in the past eight months, and a total of 750,000 is predicted for the year.

Arabs from the neighbouring countries, who have taken advantage of the summer visits scheme, have been among the visitors to the Knesset in recent weeks.

Strike at fibre plant continues

ASHDOD. — The striking workers at the Rogosin fibres factory have plan to maintain their pickets today, and prevent goods going out of the plant. On Friday they stopped the manager as well as the production engineer from entering.

The strikers, who had worked in the nylon yarn department, handed out leaflets on Friday accusing the managment of closing the department not because world demand had fallen off, but because they lacked the know-how to turn out the goods.

The strikers set up their pickets last Tuesday after 45 men received dismissal notices. *(Itim)*

Doctors say they will go to court if work orders are not lifted

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Government Doctors will apply for an *order nisi* against the Prime Minister if the Government does not lift the "back-to-work" orders today, Dr. Gideon Manelis, head of the group said yesterday.

"We have consulted with a well-known Tel Aviv advocate, and he has assured us that our chances of obtaining the *order nisi* are excellent," Dr. Manelis said.

The doctors are going to claim that the Prime Minister had no justification whatsoever for signing and imposing the emergency regulations. "Not one patient suffered from our sanctions. I have yet to hear of one patient coming forward and claiming that he did not receive proper attention. The opposite is true. We were so worried that this might happen — and turn public opinion against us and spoil our public image — that we checked and rechecked each patient.

"The patients never got better medical treatment than during the period of our sanctions.

"We are further going to claim," Dr. Manelis said, "that the intention of the Government was solely to deprive us of our inalienable rights to organize as a union. (The Government doctors' union is recognized *de facto*, but not *de jure*.")

The refusal of the authorities to recognize their union as a bargaining body has resulted in such anomalies as inferior conditions of pay and facilities than for Kupat Holim doctors. "Moreover, we have not even been able to press our demands for permanent status in the hospitals. We can work for 10 years in a hospital and be thrown out without being allowed to say anything in our own defence. Why, even the lowest menial labourer in a Government hospital receives permanent status after a short period," he said.

Dr. Manelis added that the negotiations with Health Minister Victor Shemtov had broken down on the question of representation, and "not on the IL70 a month advance pay to department heads as has been claimed."

Dr. Manelis admitted being disappointed with the mildness of the response of the Central Committee of the Israel Medical Association on Thursday. (The Committee called on the Government to lift the back-to-work orders and open negotiations immediately.) He had hoped that the Committee would call for a "general strike." However, it was agreed that the Central Committee meet immediately after the Cabinet meeting (probably today) to discuss further steps if the orders are not lifted.

Dr. Noah Kaplinsky, chairman of the Israel Medical Association, said he was optimistic that the back-to-work orders would be lifted and a discussion of ways and means to press the doctors' demands would not be necessary.

Mr. Moshe Kol, Minister of Tourism, announced yesterday that he would ask the Government to lift the orders "in the hope that the doctors will continue their ordinary day's work while negotiations proceed."

Mr. Uriel Abrahamowicz, head of the Histadrut Trade Union Department, said in a message to the Prime Minister on Friday that the Histadrut supports the doctors' plea to rescind administrative stay-at-work orders. The Histadrut, Mr. Abrahamowicz added, was prepared to be a party in the negotiations on the organizational side of the issue.

Najar on home leave

LOD AIRPORT. — Israel's Ambassador in Rome, Mr. Amiel E. Najar, arrived here last night for home leave and consultations.

Wrapped bread

TEL AVIV. — Supersol has started selling only wrapped bread, and *halot*, in all its 14 outlets, it was announced yesterday. The price remains the same as for unwrapped bread.

The management of the chain store system said that the present campaign, which was being done in cooperation with the Hadera Paper Company, would last for one month. However, steps were being taken to extend the campaign.

DELL NEW PAPERBACKS
Doctors And Wives — Benjamin Siegel
Going All The Way — Dan Wakefield
Down By The Old Bloodstream — Alfred Hitchcock
Murder Spins The Wheel — Brett Halliday
Armed... Dangerous... — Brett Halliday
One Or Another — Rossiyn Drexler
The Secret Of Chimneys — Agatha Christie
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JERUSALEM·TEL-AVIV·HAIFA·LYDDA AIRPORT

JERUSALEM TODAY - FOUR YEARS AFTER IT WAS LIBERATED AND UNITED
is the theme of the May issue of the Hadassah Magazine now on sale at selected newsstands.
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